

INSIDE: AFTER THE SUMMIT, A NEW WORLD?

Maclean's

JUNE 13, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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THE SUN'S KILLING RAYS



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

JUNE 22, 1988, VOL. 104, NO. 25

COVER

The sun's killing rays

Although the pain and suffering caused by cancer is still rampant, the incidence in Canada has remained remarkably stable in recent years. The two major exceptions: cases of lung cancer—because of the increased number of women smokers—and melanoma, a potentially fatal skin cancer that is caused by prolonged exposure to sunlight. —Page 26

COVER PHOTO BY CHRISTOPHER COWLEY



Farewell to the 'evil empire'
Modest achievements—and mixed emotions and reactions—characterized the Moscow summit between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev. —Page 26



Preparing the summit
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney officiated, and construction got under way on a \$1.35-million media centre for the June 29 to 31 economic summit in Toronto. —Page 8



A buried photo treasure
For years, photographer William Carroll did not realize that the model who posed for him in 1945 was Marilyn Monroe. Then Norma Jeau Dougherty. —Page 59

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Fantasies from two towns
With works of serious grandeur or comic spectacle, the new seasons of the Stratford and Shaw Festivals offer encouraging summer theatre for every taste. —Page 58



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FOLLOW-UP

Survival in the fast lane

Catherine Evelyn Smith is looking for a job. Three months after her release from the California Institute for Women in Forestry, the woman who served 18 months of a three-year sentence for supplying and administering a lethal mixture of heroin and cocaine to comedian John Belushi in 1982, says that she is determined to take charge of her life. But for Smith, 41, that will mean a dramatic shift. Ever since that fateful evening in 1983 when a friend took her to a Hollywood bar and introduced her to the Mafia—who later became international stars under the name The Band—Smith has linked her life to some of the best-known entertainers of the 1960s and 1970s. Now, after a 30-year binge of rock 'n' roll, alcohol and drugs, the former backup singer and groupie is living in Toronto—ready to make a fresh start. Said Smith: "I have developed my personality, my moral fibre—and my will."

But the leap from all-night parties to the rhythms of a 9-to-5 job will not be easy. Drawn by the allure of rock music, Smith, a native of Burlington, Ont., left high school at 16. During the next 30 years she worked as a stage in the drug-hand world of rock 'n' roll. She had a child and gave the baby girl up for adoption at the age of nine months. Filled from head to hand and had numerous affairs. In 1970 she began a turbulent four-year relationship with Gordon Lightfoot. And soon after she moved to Los Angeles in the mid-1970s, Smith became addicted to heroin.

She has since triumphed over that addiction, but these years have clearly taken their toll. In her small central-Toronto apartment, which contains only a few pieces of furniture and the personal effects with which she left prison, Smith looked tired and older than her years. But, she told Maclean's, the fact that U.S. officials ordered her out of the country after her release may have been a blessing in disguise. "I have never

done anything of consequence in that town," she said of Los Angeles. "I think I thought of it as a long vacation—and yet I could not get away." In Los Angeles, Smith kept house for Ron Wood, guitarist with the Rolling Stones. But after six months she was unconsciously dropped from the band's entourage—and left on her own with \$1,000 in her pocket. She made several unsuccessful attempts to beat her heroin addiction



Smith determined to take charge of her life

at detoxification centres. But apart from that, she said, her life became an endless round of buying and using drugs, avoiding creditors—and fleeing others to pay her bills. That life gave her access to Belushi—who had met her previously—just four days before the comedian's death on March 5, 1982, in a bungalow of Hollywood's Chateau Marmont Hotel.

Although the Los Angeles police initially questioned her over Belushi's death, she was not immediately charged. The Los Angeles coroner ruled that Belushi had died as a result of an accidental drug overdose, and Smith returned to Toronto where, she says, she overcame her heroin habit. But in June, 1982, she also gave an interview to the National Enquirer—which quoted her as say-



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ing. "I killed John Belushi." U.S. authorities reopened the case nine months later, and Smith was extradited. After 18 months of preliminary hearings she pleaded no contest to a charge of involuntary manslaughter and drug-related charges.

Smith, who had been free on bail throughout the lengthy court process, said that during that time she again succumbed to drugs. "I took a hiatus," she said, "avoided the witness stand and ended up in the drug-dealing district I never made a court appearance when I wasn't high." But before entering prison in September, 1988, she underwent yet another stay in a detoxification centre—and said that although narcotics were freely available in prison, she managed to survive without falling back on her addiction. On her very first day in Penitentiary, she said, an inmate offered her a syringe filled with what she said was heroin. But Smith declined. "They asked me every week," she said, "and finally gave up."

That decision to remain clear-headed may have helped Smith survive her 18 months at Penitentiary. From the outside, the prison looks much like a college campus. But inside, Smith said, was a tough and violent world where intimidation was widespread and where fights among competing gangs of inmates broke out frequently. "You do not want to cross them," she said. Still, Smith used her time in prison to good advantage. She became a leader of the Women's Advisory Council, a liaison group between prisoners and officials. And she also earned a high-school equivalency certificate and four college credits.

Now, Smith said, she hopes to re-enter the field of data processing, in which she briefly worked after leaving high school. And she added that she also wants to draw as her past experiences to help others. Indeed, in July she is scheduled to speak at a meeting in Calgary of The Seventh Step Society, a Calgary-based organization that helps ex-convicts adjust to life outside prison. She also said that she wants to go on the lecture circuit, advising teenagers on how to avoid the beguiling but self-destructive world that she became a part of.

At the same time, Smith added that even her unfortunate association with Belushi could be turned to good advantage, largely because of the comedian's enduring popularity with the young. "If I speak, they know the one and they know him," she said. That may ensure that young people will take note of Smith's message—and the tragic lessons to be learned.

—KIM GORDON

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Quality is Job 1.

Ignorant, foolish and undeterred

By Fred Bruning

Space shuttles, computer software and laser light shows aside, Americans have a peculiar resistance to scientific pursuit. A survey conducted by Jon D. Miller, director of the Public Opinion Laboratory at Northern Illinois University, revealed, for instance, that 94 per cent of the respondents could not define the word "nucleus," that 93 per cent had the faintest idea of how a telephone works, and that less than one-third could supply a sensible meaning for "radiation."

Another report showed that our best biology students placed last among contemporaries in foreign lands and that our junior Engineers were fear the bottom of the list in chemistry and physics, as well. Thousands of American schoolchildren don't so much as bother taking science courses—why ponder the periodic table when you could be vamping out with a video of *Police Academy IV*?—and there seems to be no prospect for improvement in the near term. "The number of people graduating from high school who have no chemistry, no physics, no algebra is getting to be high enough that it should be a national embarrassment," gaped your Jon D. Miller.

What Miller overlooks is that Americans do not indagate themselves in embarrassment, just as they refuse to be deterred merely by ignorance. Information tends to overwhelm us—all those bothersome details—and, as a result, we prefer to fudge about in carefree oblivion. How else to explain the national appetite for illusion, for all that boasts a high price, whenever from a spray can or is deep-fried? Not surprisingly, Miller found that while his countrymen are humorally illiterate in matters of science, fashion and exponential equations, they do not hesitate for a moment when called upon to provide insights into the daunting world around them.

Accordingly, Miller's subjects reported that rocket launches affect the weather (94 per cent), that Kurch has been visited by strangers from outer space (43 per cent), and that certain numbers bring luck (also 43 per cent, large). As to the theory of evolution—nearly half of those polled said don't be ridiculous, nothing so extraordinary as a US citizen could be related to a balloon.

When science is ignored, antiscience is sure to flourish. Deny evolution and you have little choice but to assume that our progenitors were sculpted of clay and spent their days doing crude research in anatomy. Lastly numbers may be fun, but when was the last time you hit the lottery? Outer space? Beckett launches? Miller is correct. We ought to be embarrassed, and more so because we're not.

Still, foolishness is the right of every citizen. If we want to ignore scientific principle and profane, as in certain acts, due health and safety are related to comic vibrations, far out if it is our pleasure to stuff dollars into envelopes and bankroll some fervent television preacher who promises a cure for our ills, let the path to the post office be cleared. If we prefer to believe that the world bends at a right angle somewhere off the coast of California, it's a free country.

Dismissing it was, nonetheless, to learn that influential Americans routinely confuse fact and fiction, as well.

The populace is free to embrace the trendiest forms of voodoo, but the White House, too, has fallen under a spell

The populace is free to abandon reason and embrace the trendiest forms of voodoo, but one may feel a certain sense of alarm upon learning that the *White House*, too, has fallen under a spell. There, according to former chief of staff Donald E. Regan, the person in authority places considerable faith in the alignment of stars and phases of the moon. Nancy Reagan, he said, consults an astrologer.

Nancy, of course, makes the *White House* but these days, her husband having long since assumed the role of *Teetotaler General*, President Reagan is more than adequate for public-speaking assignments and ribbon cuttings so long as someone hands him the proper end of the scissors, but, as has been clear for some time, his movements are guided by the vigilant and over-cautious Nancy.

The problem is, Regan says, Nancy has her own first lady. When briefing him, intelligence reports, news accounts, satellite pictures, expert advice and cabinet-level consultations are not sufficient guides to determining the President's schedule, Nancy Reagan

seeks help from above—that is, she gets on the hotline to San Francisco and consults with her favorite astrologer, Joan Quigley.

Quigley, a hotel heiress, boasts such a factor in determining the President's schedule that Donald Regan finally devised a color-coded calendar—from fer days when, in Quigley's opinion, the President might appear in public, yellow for "risky" occasions and red to denote that the President was not to be disturbed. When President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev were ready to sign the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces treaty, Quigley was consulted about a propitious date, Regan said, and the San Francisco southseater also was asked to conjure a horoscope providing auspicious timing for the Soviet leader's character.

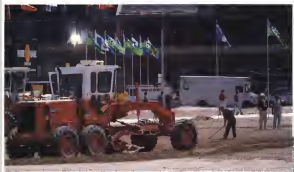
Regan said that the boss's wife became intrigued with Quigley upon learning that the astrologer had warned "something bad" would occur on March 30, 1985—the day the President was stranded in an assassination attempt. Subsequently, Nancy Reagan turned to Quigley, who, not enough, because the ex-officio keeper of the presidential datebook. According to Regan, the astrologer determined, for instance, that January, 1987—the whole month—was pulsing with negative vibes. "This," said Regan, "had the effect of invigorating the President. His schedule was in a state of chaos."

Surely this behavior would be up-roaring if happening next door—except that January, 1987—the astrologer summer vacation because the heavens were out of whack—but we are dealing here with the leader of the free world and her husband. The next time the President cancels an appointment, that's January, 1987—Joan Quigley was exercising her authority again—passing the word to Nancy that Ron best stay in bed until the stars around Jupiter diminished.

Jon Miller, the researcher from *NIU*, says that "people who are superstitious" had the world's "very threatening and confusing place." Perhaps his analysis explains the peculiar activities in the *White House*. Perhaps Nancy Reagan simply is another frightened soul seeking order among chaos. If astrology is her means, as he it is, however, though, all residents of the *White House* should be required to take qualifying exams in science.

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.

Preparing the summit



Summit Square under construction. Duty (below) free food and drinks for 3,000 journalists while night world leaders camp

Last week, as a makeshift platform in a 4th-storey street parking lot across the street from the shimmering, glass-walled Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney outlined a special red-white-and-blue flag. The June 1 ceremony launched the construction of Summit Square, a \$130-million media hospitality centre that will provide free food and drinks to 3,000 visiting journalists for four days while Mulroney plays host to leaders of the six richest democratic nations at the 1988 economic summit. By the end of next week—in the space of just 17 days—workers are to transform the dusty lot into a tent-filled park festering with more than 80 birch and pine trees, a 30-foot waterfall, a 24-hour indoor lounge with live entertainment, and seating for 1,700 people. With Toronto Mayor Arthur Eggleton and Metropolitan

Toronto chairman Dennis Flynn at his side, Mulroney declared, "The world will see us the summit, a safe of Toronto and Canada; they have never seen before."

As construction crews began hauling the first of 300 tons of crushed concrete to the site for landfill, preparations for the June 19 to 21 summit unfolded in government offices, police departments and foreign chancelleries. For the 14th annual economic summit, Sylvia Ostry, Canadian ambassador for multi-lateral trade negotiations and Mulroney's personal representative for the summit, was preparing the agenda for 7½ hours of formal talks, which will be simultaneously translated into five languages. Inside the convention centre, where the leaders will hold working meetings, workers were readying the

summit's communications nerve centre. Underlying the elaborate preparations was the desire of event planners to impress upon the World leaders and spinners-makers that Toronto would be an ideal location for the 1996 Olympics. Said Eggleton, "People will find that there is a great coming together of different cultures in Toronto, and that is what the Olympics is all about."

The summit will be an important test of Toronto's capacity to cope with a large international event. The leaders will bring their foreign and finance ministers and staff members, for a total of about 2,500 delegates, in addition to the journalists and media technicians. U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who plans to bring 400 support staff, will have the largest delegation, while British Prime Minister Margaret



Mechelen
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Thatcher, with about 500 delegates, will have one of the smallest. The Summit Management Office, the department of external affairs division that is organizing the summit under the direction of Prime Minister's Office, is increasing its staff of 500 to 700, plus 300 volunteers, for the summit. The defence department is supplying 700 personnel to man guard delegates and drive shuttle buses from the convention centre to six garage levels. Said Stephen Eastman, director of Summit Square planning, "The whole approach to our preparations is to get across what is at least the surface."

For its part, the RCMP is diverting a 48-million summit security operation that will deploy 5,000 officers from its own ranks, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Ontario Provincial Police, the Metropolitan Toronto Police and regional forces. Precautions against potential terrorist attacks include the construction of a canopy over the convention centre's main entrance to obstruct the line of sight for any sniper. Said Ontario Provincial Police Insp. Robert Guay, "If one of the leaders wants to jog, some way from the force will jog outside with them. We will be just like the cops—everywhere."

The RCMP considers Reagan and Thatcher to be the most likely terrorist targets. The Irish Republican Army has claimed responsibility for previous attempts on Thatcher's life in 1985, and extremist lesbian groups have targeted the U.S. President. At the 1986 Tokyo summit, Japan's national Middle East Pavilion fired five hand-made rockets into the sky over the city. Last week, a senior CSIS official told Maclean's that the RCMP has begun checking out rental agency lists and scrutinizing the records for people with Japanese, Iranian, and Arab-sounding names. Said Metropolitan Toronto Police Staff Sgt. Bernard Nadeau, "There have been no threats, but precautions must be taken."

These precautions mean that Toronto residents will have little opportunity to see the leaders. They will be temporarily diverted away from the routes that the leaders take through the city. Pedestrians may have a chance to see

the leaders from a distance during the outdoor welcoming ceremonies at city hall on June 18, a Sunday, but surrounding streets will be closed to traffic for 12 hours, and police sharpshooters will watch from nearby rooftops. Sections of downtown Front Street facing the Royal York Hotel, where Reagan is staying, and the convention centre will be closed to vehicles and pedestrians for up to five days.

There will also be heavy security at the official dinners that are being held at several Toronto locations. Health in-

spections will take place in three rooms on the windows lower level, which organizers call "the red zone" because of its high-security designation. The centre is undergoing a \$1-million renovation for the event. There will be 1,000 telephones, and, to accommodate 1,000 radio and television journalists and technicians, the CBC is preparing a broadcast centre capable of handling 17 simultaneous live feeds. Said Eastman, consultant to the Summit Management Office, "It is the first time in 34 years that a summit has been able to locate the

newsroom, the media facility and the delegates offices under one roof."

Indeed, the city's plans for the Toronto summit are far more ambitious than those of past summits. The network will provide a live feed of the major summit events, such as the welcoming ceremony at city hall, to 80 different networks, including the three major American networks, CBS, NBC and ABC. Foreign and domestic stations can use those feeds and augment them with their own interviews and commentary. Japan's public television network, NHK, plans to broadcast from Toronto 16 hours a day during the summit.

Meanwhile, hotels are importing special foods to make the leaders feel at home. The King Edward Hotel, where the British delegation is staying, has ordered Royal Crown Derby china for Thatcher's afternoon tea. But the hotel has been unable to get Mulroney mineral water, Canada's favourite. Thatcher's demands, however, it has not been tested by federal authorities. The Sutton Place Hotel, where the German delegation is staying, has laid in German mineral water and Rhine Pfalz wine for West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Despite the detailed arrangements, many observers say that the summit will be a low-key affair. Said Hans Gerhardt, general manager of Sutton Place, "Everybody anticipated people spending big bucks eating and drinking. But it is going to be very serene as the diplomats. People may have a wig but not certainly not five martini. But for Toronto's city leaders anxious to promote their Olympic bid, even a low-key summit provides a chance to show off the city to thousands of influential visitors."

—PHIL KATZMAN and JILL MURPHY
MARY JAMESON and ANNE DOUGHERTY
Toronto and KELLY MACDONALD in Ottawa



Mulroney raises the summit flag, detailed preparations

speakers will take food samples from each dish so that laboratory tests can be done later if anyone suffers from food poisoning. Said Danny Tan, head chef at the University of Toronto's Hart House, a campus cultural and recreation centre that will host dinners for the leaders, finance ministers and foreign ministers in three different rooms on June 20. "I will probably have more security in my kitchen than staff." Tan, who plans to prepare a five-course menu, must pass all food deliveries through security officers for inspection. Added Tan, "They will check it before I get it because anybody who would add up a watermelon and put it in dynamite."

At the convention centre, the summit

PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR THE TORONTO STAR

A Tory crusade for the immigrant vote

As a symbol of the postwar immigration tide that changed the face of Canada, Milla Pivelski would be hard to beat. Her physician-father came to Canada from Yugoslavia in 1957 and met for his family later, when she was 5. Now Milla, the wife of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, has become in the eyes of many Canadians a strong link between the Conservative government and the country's huge ethnic vote. Milla Mulroney has reinforced that image by her association with numerous charitable organizations, many of which have multicultural activities. Last week in Toronto, when she arrived a humanitarian award for her work with the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation from the Beth Shalom Synagogue, some of whose congregants were foreign-born, the dinner attracted more than 500 guests who paid \$38 a ticket. Included in the audience were Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall, Multiculturalism Minister Gerry Weiner and Milla's husband.

Some political observers saw the high-powered turnout as one of many signs that the government is running hard to gain ethnic support. Traditionally, new Canadians have voted Liberal for at least two reasons: for one thing, the party was in power federally when Canada opened her doors to the flood of postwar immigrants; for another, the party has traditionally been more closely identified with the Roman Catholic Church to which most immigrants belonged. But in the 1984 election, ethnic Canadians, disillusioned with

by the year 2000, and many of the newcomers are obviously not content to limit their participation to the traditional grassroots.

Liberal nomination meetings in Toronto and Montreal have attracted Italian, Sikh and Portuguese candidates, while in Vancouver the New Democratic Party has nominated a 61-year-old Sikh, Chanan Gill, as a federal candidate. For many of these candidates, immigration is an important election issue, along with free trade and tax reform. In the Vancouver district riding of Surrey-White Rock-North Delta, Gill will run against Tory incumbent Benno Fritzsche, a second-generation Canadian of German descent. Said Gill: "There are many people who are not happy with the

the party." He added: "But the fact is that they still believe that the Tories are a party of black-bearded accountants."

Already, there are growing signs that first- and second-generation Canadians will play a larger role than ever in most major cities in the next federal election. Their numbers are formidable: 38 of every 100 Canadians have an ethnic origin that is neither English nor French. That number is expected to increase to 54 of every 100

government's immigration policy."

But the Conservatives have now launched several initiatives that could appeal to ethnic voters. Last week, the government announced a five-year, \$68-million increase in its appropriation for improved race relations, language education and immigrant support programs. Multiculturalism Minister Weiner said that the money would be spread over five years, increasing the annual expenditure for the programs to \$42.2 million by 1993 from \$39.6 million this year.

McDougall has also introduced new regulations for the family reunification program which could admit as many as 4,000 immigrants for a total of 150,000 in 1988. The relaxed rules, which take effect on July 8, will let Canadian residents bring adult children to Canada, as long as they have never been married and meet health and security requirements. Present regulations allow only for children under 21 who have no criminal record, are in good health and can be financially supported.

Rat opposition critics say that the Tories are simply trying to buy the support of the immigrant community. Said Marlene Burrow, the Liberal candidate in Ottawa:

Centre: "It's a last desperate attempt to sweep the last ethnic vote." As for the new family reunification rules, said Sergio Marchi, Liberal immigration critic, "I think they are moving into opposition and because their initiatives were not moving with much enthusiasm across the country." But the Conservatives deny those allegations. Said an official in McDougall's office: "Anything we do up to next September is going to be considered an election play." But as the political machines grind closer to a federal election—expected within the next year—Canada's ethnic community could find itself in the uncomfortable role of power broker.

—FRANKIE TRINACCO is Ottawa's chief correspondent.



Milla Mulroney in Jamaica: a link to Canada's ethnic community

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ATKINS KAHNAWAKE Mohawks blockading a Montreal bridge: a long-standing dispute

A prophecy of violence

The warning marked an ominous change in the already troubled relationship between Canada's Indians and the federal government. In an emotional speech last week, George Erasmus, national chief of the Assembly of First Nations, lamented Ottawa's failure to resolve Indian issues such as land claims and self-government. Then, his face grim and his voice quavering, he told 700 native leaders at the assembly's annual meeting in Edmonton that the next generation of Indians may resort to violence. Warned the 50-year-old Erasmus: "Canada, if you do not deal with this generation of leaders, we cannot promise that you are going to like the kind of violent political action that we can just about guarantee that the next generation is going to bring."

Within hours, that prophecy became a disturbing reality at reserves in Ontario and Quebec. At Ojibwa Kahnawake, along Montreal's South Shore, gun-toting Indians set off a series of 38 hours to one of the city's busiest bridges after 200 RCMP officers sealed six stores implicated in the illegal sale of cigarettes. Meanwhile, at Mississauga in Northern Ontario, the Teme-Augama Anishinabai band blocked the extension of a remote logging road through Indian-claimed lands. Edmund Erasmus, Chief Gary Potts declared, "Our people felt that the time had come."

The Quebec disruption was the result of a long-standing dispute be-

tween Indians and customs agents. The Mohawk band at Kahnawake has the right to buy tax-free Canadian cigarettes in the United States—and ship them back without duty for use on the reserve. But, in January, 1986, Mohawk reporters began selling cheap cigarettes in bulk to non-Indian shopkeepers—sales that represented an annual loss to the federal treasury of \$50 million. In last week's raid, the RCMP charged 11 natives with smuggling-related offences and seized 400 cases of cigarettes and \$355,000 in cash.

The natives denounced the blockade when federal officers and Indian leaders launched countermeasures in Ontario. To many federal politicians, the raid simply enforced the law. As Indian Affairs Minister William McKnight declared, "I would hope that the Indian leadership would wish that the laws that apply to all Canadians would be respected." But to many Mohawks, the RCMP violated their sovereign right to enforce their reserve. Said Grand Chief Joe Newton: "Our community believes they do not have any jurisdiction."

For Erasmus, the lesson of the two weeks' actions was clear: "It does not get the message across if you put a criminal face on the unviolated situation that our people had themselves in." The message seemed clear enough: an Canada's turbulent reserves, the troubles are not over.

—MARY JOHNSON

Putting on the blitz

The ink was barely dry last October on the Canada-U.S. free trade agreement when printing presses in Ottawa began cranking out the first of about 12 million books and pamphlets explaining the deal. That paper avalanche was the first wave of a \$14-million campaign to sell free trade to Canadians. But for International Trade Minister John Crosbie, it was not enough. Last week, Crosbie announced that Ottawa will spend another \$10 million on seminars, conferences and advertising to promote free trade. To guide the campaign, Crosbie hired consultant John Launchberger, a Tory member of parliament, on a three-month, \$55,000 contract.

Opposition politicians expressed outrage. Liberal Leader John Turner called the campaign a "disgraceful" promotion of Tory policy, "subsidized by Canadian taxpayers when it should be subsidized by the Conservative party as part of an election campaign." Sir Pierre Levesé also noted that the Conservatives had promised what he called excessive spending by the Liberals during the 1985 national unity campaign preceding the Quebec referendum. Said Levesé: "If it was money for Liberals in 1985, why isn't it cheap for Conservatives to do it today?" But Deputy Prime Minister Donald Manakewicz dismissed the criticism.

Conservative strategists say that efforts to promote the agreement were poorly organized until April, after Crosbie became trade minister. Crosbie fired several members of a free trade group that Manakewicz had set up and turned the job over to trusted adviser Crosbie's chief of staff, James Good—a strong manager known more for his sense of politics than policy—brought the team into the minister's office. And Crosbie hired Launchberger, a former general in several Tory battalions, including Crosbie's 1983 leadership campaign.

Pollster Michael Adams, president of Environics Research Group Ltd. of Toronto, said that Crosbie faces a major challenge in promoting the advantages of the accord. Adams said that just as many Canadians oppose the free trade deal as support it—about 42 per cent in each camp—but he added that there are twice as many hard-core opponents of the agreement as strong supporters. However, said Adams, "Crosbie is a good salesman." A \$10-million promotional budget may help.

—MARC CLARK in Ottawa



trust
me

"Maybe you're right. Maybe none of us should bother with a car after all."

"Good. Now tell me, what time do you expect to be home?"

"Aw, Mom."

"Famous last words."

"Come on, Mom, you know I'm a good driver."

"I know. But it's a big occasion and you'll be out with your friends. If you wind up having a few drinks you mightn't be so terrific driving home."

"I won't drink. I promise."

"That's easy enough to say now."

"Well, I can always get a lift back with one of the others."

"I have a better idea. Why don't you all share a cab instead? It won't be that expensive and you might be doing yourselves a favor."

Seagram

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Farewell to the 'evil empire'

As they bade farewell under a shining Moscow sun last week, President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev seemed aware that it was probably their last meeting. The smiling American and Soviet leaders and their wives chatted and linked arms during a walk together down the steps of the Kremlin. At the end of their first-ever visit to the Soviet Union, Reagan said that he and his wife, Nancy, felt "moved" and "emotional." And he added in his parting words to Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, "We think of you as friends." A more reserved Gorbachev replied that in his three years of dealing with Reagan—during which they had had four summit meetings—"we have come a long way." But he cautioned, "We have not yet done what is required by our two countries and the rest of the world."

Such mixed emotions and reactions were characteristic of the fourth Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Reagan—listening to the hardships of dissidents or walking with Nancy

in the Arbat pedestrian mall to shake hands with Muscovites—clearly showed Sovietia the human face of America. Gorbachev—appearing before a live news conference for the first time in his own country—displayed self-confidence and occasional severity. But the Soviet leader, facing a critical test of his leadership, when he seeks endorsement of his radical reform policies at a special Soviet Communist party conference later this month, appeared the more successful of the two leaders. Said William Dahman, a professor of Russian studies at Amherst College in Massachusetts, who was in Moscow last week: "He has clearly strengthened his hand."

Still, the two leaders apparently failed even to get within sight of their most important goal: agreement on a strategic arms reduction treaty (START) covering long-range missiles. Instead, they had to settle for the ceremonial signing of the post-ratified no treaty, abolishing medium- and short-range nuclear missiles, which they had already concluded at their last summit, in Washington last December. Apart from that modest achievement and a joint closing statement claiming that overall they had found "intensive and significant areas of agreement," the two sides also signed minor arms control pacts and other agreements ranging from cooperation in space research to student exchange programs.

And despite the warmth of Reagan's



Gorbachev and Reagan, Soviet women greeting Reagan (left): actual coverage in Moscow: 'disappointing'

farewell remarks to his host, the five-day summit was marked by moments when Gorbachev was clearly irritated. The cause was the President's lectures about Soviet human rights violations and the slow pace of arms control talks. During an extraordinary two-hour-and-50-minute news conference, televised live throughout the Soviet Union on Wednesday, Gorbachev repeatedly criticized his guest. "The American administration does not have a real understanding of the real situation insofar as human rights are concerned," he said. "They just don't know about the progress in the sphere of demilitarization in this country." And on arms control, the Soviet leader complained of "missed opportunities."

Gorbachev also criticized his U.S. guests over the wording of a joint closing declaration. "I gave the President both the Russian and English text," he said. "He read it and he said, 'I like it,' but, when today we met to finalize the text, it turned out

that not everybody likes it among those who surround the President." Added Gorbachev: "This contravenes the American policy, in the conduct of the U.S. administration, in displacing to our people."

The summit was also punctuated by moments of friction between the two first ladies, whose mutual incompatibility grew painfully obvious. At one point during the week, when Raisa Gorbachev had indicated impatience with Nancy Reagan's late arrival for a viewing of some ancient icons at Moscow's State Tretyakov Gallery, Reagan swept in and interrupted her dissertation to reporters on the artistic significance of the icons. "Now, wait a minute," said the U.S. First Lady. "I want to talk now."

She then proceeded to dispute Gorbachev's interpretation. "I don't know how you can neglect the religious elements," she said. "I mean, they're there for everyone to see."

Soviet newspaper about Reagan's stance on human rights was evident from the start of the summit. Krem-

lin officials were harshly critical in private of Reagan's scheduling last Monday with 18 Soviet dissidents and Jewish refugees at the American Embassy. Said one Soviet official: "It is as if we went into your jails to meet your prisoners and called them heroes. This is not the way to do business." Added Gennadi Gerasimov, the principal spokesman of the foreign affairs ministry: "These are not exactly the finest examples of Soviet citizens." And the government newspaper *Izvestia* alleged that one of the dissidents was a convicted war criminal with a Nazi past.

Later, Reagan appeared to soften the severity of his human rights criticism. Addressing 600 students at the Moscow State University on Tuesday, he said that many violations were caused by bureaucratic delays and mistakes, not by the political leaders. But despite such apparent inconsistencies, and a number of more verbal gaffes, most observers agreed that Reagan registered an important personal triumph while in Moscow. To the summit, there were evident worries on both the American and Soviet sides that the 71-year-old President, exhausted by the rush of travel and an each-hour time difference, would not be able to cope with his schedule. And, in fact, Reagan did appear war, tireless and—during questions and answer sessions—occasionally frustrated. Some of his aides appeared concerned about his answers to some questions, such as his assertion that he could not understand the complaints of American Indians because "some of them become very wealthy" as a result of the "great pools of oil" under their reservations.

Many Soviets seemed to be captivated by their first close encounter with the President's easy personality. Said university student Victoria Bulgina, 28, after hearing him speak: "I never used to like him, but he seems such a warm and nice man that I cannot help but admire him." Reagan appeared to make a similar impression on some Soviet intellectuals. After he spoke to members of the Writers' Union—and in spite of mispronouncing the names of some of the Russian authors he quoted—Vitaly Karavich, editor of the weekly magazine *Ogonyok*, remarked admiringly: "Mr. Reagan is a simple man, a normal man." As well, Soviets were clearly pleased to hear Reagan withdraw his 1989 characterization of their country as an "evil empire."

Sergei Piskhanov, deputy director of the Soviet government's Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, told *Moscow Times* that he considered Reagan's public repudiation of that label to be "a symbolic act that tells us all that the Cold War is over."

Still, most observers said that it was Gorbachev who defined the biggest gains from the summit. Soviet





Gorbachev, with young Litvinov, and Reagan during walk in Red Square: a strengthened bond for the Soviet leader

newspaper and television commentators emphasized the President's favorable remarks about Gorbachev's leadership qualities and his reform policies. The expressions of support come less than a month before a special party congress in which some 5,000 delegates from across the Soviet Union will be asked to endorse Gorbachev's reforms in the face of determined opposition from entrenched bureaucrats and the ideological Old Guard. Gorbachev has described the congress as a "watershed" in Soviet history. As one Moscow-based Western diplomat said last week, "He is staking everything on this meeting."

As of last week, more than 3,000 delegates had been elected for the congress, and senior party officials said that they believed that supporters of Gorbachev's reforms were in the majority. But Gorbachev was clearly having an uphill fight. He personally attended a Moscow party meeting on June 3 to encourage members to vote for delegates favorable to him. And at the end of the week, a number of key supporters of his reform policies were elected.

But Gorbachev is facing widespread public discontent at his failure so far to overhaul the inefficient Soviet economy. In a poll of Moscow residents conducted in late May for *The New York Times* and *CBS News*, 33

per cent of respondents said that their material wealth had improved over the past three years. But only 40 per cent said that they expected their standard of living to improve in the next five years. As well, Soviet government studies show that because of

de carried by the Soviet news agency last week said that one solution could be to relocate workers to the frontiers of Siberia, the north and the far east of the country.

Against that uncertain background, Gorbachev has continued to



The leaders embrace after signing of INF treaty: no strategic arms reduction agreement

economic restructuring, more than three million Soviet citizens will lose their jobs over the next two years. Although most of them will be offered other work, the alternatives are likely to be often unappealing. An arti-

path through reforms and changes with unprecedented speed. In holding a televised news conference on June 1, he took a calculated risk that details of some of the party infighting might be exposed to the Soviet public.



Reino Gorbachev and Reagan (right) signed the Helsinki Treaty, war, terrorism and occasionally diversified

and that is exactly what happened when a British reporter asked him to comment on an interview given by Boris Yeltsin, the former Moscow party chief fired last year because of his outspoken views on reform, to the television earlier in the week. Yeltsin called for the dismissal of the party's second most senior official, Yegor Litvinov, who, he said, was widely believed to lead the forces opposed to glasnost. Gorbachev responded that the question of Litvinov's resignation was "unresolvable."

But perhaps the most dramatic demonstration of change took place a day later. Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet Union's most famous dissident, was allowed to use the foreign ministry press centre to hold a news conference. While praising Gorbachev as "a great statesman," he supported Reagan's complaints that the pace of human rights reform was too slow. "[Reagan] was expressing the national interest of the American public," said the 1955 Nobel Peace Prize winner, who spent six years in internal exile because of his outspoken criticism of the post-Gorbachev regime. And the 67-year-old Sakharov concluded that one dissident Reagan had met in Moscow had been punished biologist Sergei Korotkov, he said, had been denied a promised job at a Moscow scientific institute. And Sakharov "finds in a crying example of the old methods."

For the while to give Sakharov a forum to speak his mind was unprecedented. Said a foreign ministry official who watched the news conference: "We are witnessing a historic event."

Still, the two superpowers remain deeply divided over the next steps to take in search of a START agreement. Gorbachev and lesser Soviet officials insist that such an agreement is possible before Reagan leaves office in

And although Reagan seems to believe that Soviet objections to START can be overcome without the Americans giving up their insistence on testing its systems in space, he did not appear to expect an agreement during his presidency. Said Reagan at his final news conference: "I would like to sign an agreement, but talks do not have to end with me."

Nevertheless, neither side appeared overly disappointed at the summit's outcome. Vladimir Lukin, a Soviet official, said that the summit's achievements are the little bricks being added as we build toward more co-operation and less belligerence." Added Tushnet: "In the end, the continuing dialogue may be one of the most important achievements."

Meanwhile, many Soviets say that the increased national self-confidence they feel under Gorbachev is likely to contribute to increased relations with the West. Said Tanya Novikova, a 28-year-old language student at Moscow State University: "Freedom is something Gorbachev has given us. Now, we are no longer afraid to deal among ourselves and with others. We can deal with the United States because we feel equal." For her, and millions of other Soviets in the wake of the summit, that is a healthy and challenging new equation.

—ANDREW WILSON/SEEKERS with
—DANIEL BONDAR/SEEKERS



Soviet Pioneer girl in Red Square: captured by Reagan

the new year. But American officials seem to be less optimistic, saying that the principal obstacle to Soviet opposition to Reagan's multibillion-dollar Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly known as Star Wars

The view from home

The theme was one of hope. Speaking with obvious emotion in London's historic Guildhall last Friday on his way home from the Moscow summit, President Ronald Reagan said that he and his wife, Nancy, had been deeply impressed by the faces of the Soviet people—"faces of hope, hope of a new era in history." British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher—also, like Reagan, a committed mild warrior—had a similar message. "I believe there is more hope between East and West than ever before in the lifetimes of most of us here," she said in a speech following Reagan's. Around the world, other leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty countries endorsed these sentiments. And, rebuffing suggestions that the summit had produced more style than substance, Canada's Joe Clark declared: "It was far more than a public relations exercise."

But Reagan's performance in Moscow received a mixed reception in the United States. He had clearly delighted American conservatives who he opposed the summit by criticizing the Kremlin's human rights record. But he severely shocked members of the same group later in the week by blaming Soviet "supremacist" inertia—rather than official Kremlin policies—for the jailing of dissidents, the suppression of religious and the obstruction of immigration.

White House chief of staff Howard Baker defended Reagan, saying that the President had vigorously pursued human rights on an equal basis with Soviet reduction. "The President accomplished what he set out to do," Baker told reporters on the flight from Moscow to London. But another White House official told Moscow's that Reagan toned down his rhetoric out of consideration for his Soviet hosts. "This is an example of Ronald Reagan's personality," said the official. "He doesn't want to hurt Gorbachev's feelings. He is too nice a guy sometimes."

Some U.S. analysts said that there was a more serious reason for Reagan's tough approach to the human rights issue. Jerry Hough, a professor of Soviet studies at North Carolina's Duke University, said that Reagan's open attack on human rights, while apparently un diplomatically, was designed to gain the support of conservatives for a later agreement on strategic arms reductions—and for Republican presidential candidates. Vice-President George Bush said Reagan's of the administration's strategy. "The decision was made that they needed a success-

ful summit to help Bush and to let Reagan go out in style. So, they went ahead with the human rights attack and compensated by saying good things about Gorbachev personally."

Hough added that Gorbachev would rather deal with Bush than a Democrat, after the November election. "Gorbachev thinks that only a Repub-



Thatcher and Reagan, reason for more hope in relations between East and West

lican can make peace," said Hough. "He very much wants a bridge to the next administration."

But some critics deplored Reagan's tactics. David Walshberg, vice-president of the Washington-based Union of Council for Jewish, said: "Reagan's remarks did great damage to any advocacy of human rights and implied that their regime and ours are really the same. This is exactly the view that the Kremlin wants us to adopt." Added Walshberg: "Are we to believe that all the workings of totalitarianism are the products of bureaucracy?"

There was harsh comment from two prominent Republican conservative congressmen, as well. Sen. Senator Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire. "The President must have gotten awfully impressed with the glimmer and glitter." Representative Jack Kemp of New York, a strong Reagan supporter, said that he had to "respectfully disagree" with the President.

Another Reagan critic was former White House aide Oliver North—once

described by the President as "an American hero" and now under indictment in the Iran-contra scandal. But North: "I hope one day to see the Red Army digging in against popular uprisings across the whole breadth of their evil empire."

Some conservatives, however, supported the Reagan approach. Richard Pipes, a Soviet scholar at Harvard University and a former White House adviser on Soviet affairs, said that Reagan's fourth meeting with Gorbachev

was "better than any summit we have had before." In a reference to both the top treaty and the President's criticism of Soviet rights abuses, Pipes added: "American conservatives may complain that Reagan is signing away treaties, but they should be pleased that at least he is conveying the message [on human rights] to the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, in his Guildhall speech, Reagan made it clear that he was impressed with Gorbachev as "a serious man seeking serious reform." At the same time, he recognized the possibility that the Soviet leader might be frustrated, or even overthrown, by powerful domestic opposition. "Let us embrace honest change when it occurs," Reagan said, "but let us also be wary and ever vigilant." For the West, as for the Soviets themselves, the success of Gorbachev's reform program is vital to the dawn of a new era of hope.

—JOHN BERNMAN and WILLIAM LAWRENCE in Washington and newsphoto reports

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Mass graves of Polish officers in the Katyn Forest sitting the veil on Soviet history

POLAND

The massacre in Katyn

Three years ago, Poland's Communist government quietly erected a 10-foot-high granite cross in Warsaw's Pruski cemetery. It was dedicated to the memory of more than 4,000 Polish officers shot during the early 1940s in the Katyn Forest, near the Soviet city of Smolensk, and it bore an inscription blaming the massacre on "Hitlerian fascism." Ever since, visitors to the cemetery have regularly defaced the monument with the letters *WYVO*—a reference to Soviet leader Josef Stalin's secret police. In fact, most Poles place the blame for the Second World War massacre not on Nazi Germany but on their country's distant ally, the Soviet Union. Western historians generally support that view. Now, there are indications in the Soviet Union and Poland that Moscow may be inching toward an acknowledgment of guilt.

Such an admission by the Soviets would be one of the most dramatic steps yet in their effort to re-examine the country's past. Under his glacial policy, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has encouraged historians to lift the veil on previously forbidden areas of Soviet history. Over the past year, the government has rendered Stalin-

ist repression and rehabilitated disgraced revolutionary leaders. And last week, education authorities cancelled a series of secondary-school history exams until textbooks could be brought up to date with Gorbachev's more open approach.

But a reassessment of the Katyn massacre would expose a whole new area to scrutiny—the Red Army's war record. "It opens up a Pandora's box," said Elio Hakevi, a lecturer in Russian history at the University of Toronto. "The war was always viewed as a case of good versus evil—and the Soviets were the good guys."

The Katyn massacre is one of the most heinous disputed incidents in the Second World War. After the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany signed a non-aggression pact in 1939, Moscow annexed eastern Poland and moved thousands of Polish soldiers to prison camps in Soviet areas. Later, when the Nazis broke the pact and invaded the Soviet Union, they claimed to have discovered the bodies of 4,000 Polish officers buried in the Katyn Forest. Each had been shot in the nape of the neck and dumped into a mass grave. The Nazis claimed that the officers had been shot by the *WYVO* in May, 1940. But the Soviets said that

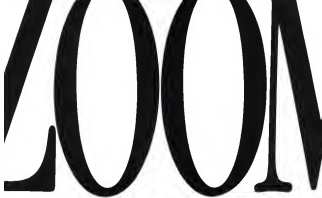
the Germans had killed the officers when they overran the area in July, 1941. After the war, the evidence of Soviet guilt was more difficult to ignore, but Moscow refused to change its story.

The first hint of a revision emerged in April, 1987, when Gorbachev met Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski in Moscow. The two leaders agreed to set up a joint commission to examine what they called "black spots" in their mutual history. When the commission met in Warsaw in March, however, it reported little progress. Gracily marginalized, a member of the Polish parliament, Ryszard Bender, demanded answers. "Do we have placemat or not?" he asked.

In the Soviet Union on May 11, the *Literaturnaya Gazeta* published the first semi-official indication that Moscow might alter its interpretation. It quoted a Soviet historian who said he had viewed documents showing that Soviet bullets had been found in the bodies of the slain officers. And late last month, Radio Moscow acknowledged that authorities were reconsidering their version of the crime. After those developments, disident historian Roy Medvedev predicted last week that the Polish-Soviet commission would find the Soviets to blame.

Accepting responsibility for the Katyn massacre could pay important dividends for Gorbachev. It would remove a bitter irritant in relations with Poland, whose government strongly supports his reform campaign. And it would strike a further blow against antireform conservatives in the Communist party who have expressed a more favorable view of the Stalinist period. But the risks of admitting that such a crime could take place under the Communist system are also great. "It is not just Katyn which is the issue," wrote author Kazimierz Kozulski in the Polish disident newspaper *Jezyk* last October. "The truth is the huge lie in which the whole Soviet system is founded." Still, historians say that, unless the Soviet Union comes to terms with one of the darkest chapters of its past, creating a new, more open future will be next to impossible.

—MARCUSGEAR with
JOHN MATTIEMAN in Warsaw



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The Democratic 'soul brother'



The inquiry was both startling and blunt. At an all-black high school in Los Angeles late last month, Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis was clearly caught off guard by his first student questioner. "Is this a take-home?" she asked. "Is this a visit to a black school to show black people you care?"

Dukakis hesitated to answer his questioner, but he had been visiting black schools in his home state for years. But that confrontation underlined the delicacy of the task he faces in this week's bidding in California and New Jersey wraps up the 1988 presidential primary season.

With Dukakis virtually certain to emerge as the Democratic nominee over his sole remaining rival, Jesse Jackson, he will now have to start attracting the support of large numbers of black voters—more than 90 percent of whom backed the charismatic black preacher in the primaries. And he will have to accomplish that without alienating Jackson himself. To that end, Dukakis's aides held a two-day strategy session for 100 top black supporters from 37 states in Boston last week.

Said Charlotte Drew Arvin, a Washington, D.C., city council member: "Clearly the presence of black Americans in this campaign is going to have to be expanded."

But complicating that process last week was renewed pressure from Jackson himself. Appearing to acknowledge that he presidential bid was doomed, he publicly challenged Dukakis to offer him a job as his campaign mate. "If he wins, I have earned consideration," Jackson told a New Jersey news conference. But Dukakis, whose wife, Kitty, underwent successful back surgery last Friday, sidestepped the challenge. Speaking later at a community college in Boston's black Roxbury district, he said that because Jackson had "done so well, of course he is somebody who should be considered." But he refused to agree that his opponent's run-up wins gave him a right to the vice-presidency.

The two candidates have clashed frequently over the phone in recent weeks and have developed a good rapport. In fact, insiders in both campaigns acknowledge that Jackson's toughest demands are less likely to be over the vice-presidential spot—which most say would hamper his long-term political ambitions—than over the party platform. But sides from both camps have

of Dukakis's 118 judicial appointments. The governor has named a black cabinet secretary, public health commissioner and chairman of higher education. Said Warren: "Michael Dukakis may not say it passionately, but he does passionate things."

Still, Warren's own situation illustrates the dilemma for many blacks. While working for Dukakis, he remains



Dukakis with young Californians in Pasadena, appealing to black supporters of Jesse Jackson

rest over the past week to prepare for potential disagreements at the first drafting session of the Democratic platform committee on Michigan's Mackinac Island in Lake Huron, on June 9.

Still, Dukakis's top black aides express concern that even if they gain Jackson's support, black voters may not automatically follow. And behind closed doors last week, they were a commitment to greater efforts to improve minority voter registration in the South and to include more blacks on the organizing staff of the operation.

Last week's strategy session was overshadowed by Dukakis's black campaign secretary Joseph Warren, the community affairs director at Boston's Northeastern University, whose close friendship with the governor sets a vivid example to many blacks that Warren claims that the most persuasive argument is Dukakis's record on minority rights. In a state with a 67-per-cent minority population, 44 per cent of the governor's appointments to government jobs have gone to minorities, as has 12

slots to Jackson. They were classmates at North Carolina A & T State University and demonstrated at integrated southern lunch counters. As well, Massachusetts state Senator Royal Balfanz Jr., another leading black Dukakis supporter, acknowledged that he had also been supporting Jackson. He added, "I give my money to Jesse and my time to Dukakis."

To black Boston lawyer Fletcher Wiley, who worked for Jackson when he sought the nomination four years ago and is now campaigning for Dukakis, these dual loyalties show that "all this distance and rumor people are persisting is just not there." And Wiley points out that, however disappointed blacks may be at Jackson's broken White House bid, they are unlikely to vote for Dukakis's Republican rival, Vice-President George Bush, who shocked even some of his own supporters this spring by opposing a key civil rights bill. Said Wiley: "Mike Dukakis may not excite blacks with us, but he's still a soul brother."

—HARVEY M. GOLDMAN in Washington

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Settling into a groove

For a politician in the midst of an election campaign, it was an unusual statement. When France's new Socialist prime minister, Michel Rocard, addressed cheering supporters last week in his home riding, northwest of Paris, he issued an expected appeal for support. But with opinion polls showing his party moving toward a large majority in the national assembly, Rocard also intimated that a crushing victory might not be a welcome development. He added that other parties must be fairly represented in the assembly—and he had no-slip-of-the-tongue Socialist not to interpret their anticipated victory as a mandate for radical change. The danger, declared Rocard, was that "the confidence shown in the polls might be accompanied by impetuosity" on the part of extremists in the party.

As the country approached a two-thirds vote in the National Assembly, the Socialists seemed assured of a major victory, however. Leading politicians predicted that the Socialists would win a large majority—as many as 418 seats in the 577-seat assembly. For Ottmars, where officials say that they are al-



Le Pen on the campaign trail slumping support

ready heartened by developments following the presidential election, that would be a welcome development. At the same time, moderate conserva-

tive parties, which were running past candidates in almost all ridings, were expected to win almost all the remaining seats. The Communist Party and the extreme-right National Front, according to the polls, were destined to win only a handful of seats or be wiped out completely.

But such an outcome would make it much more difficult for Rocard and Socialist President François Mitterrand to accomplish what they have set as their main goal: bringing moderate conservatives into a middle-of-the-road coalition as a way of breaking down the traditionally better left-right divisions of French politics. Said Philippe Mahon, deputy director of the Paris-based polling company Sofres: "The right might become embittered by such a humiliating defeat. A closer result would be more healthy."

Mitterrand dissolved the old assembly on May 14, just six days after the 71-year-old candidate was reelected to his second term. Mitterrand beat his conservative rival, former prime minister Jacques Chirac, by a convincing margin of 54 per cent to 46 per cent. The outcome clearly demoralized French conserva-

tives, and they seemed even more stunned by the significant 144-per-cent support was in the first round of the presidential contest by Jean-Marie Le Pen, the National Front leader.

But Le Pen has failed to capitalize on that support in the campaign for a new assembly. The National Front won 35 seats in the old assembly, elected in 1988 through a system of modified proportional representation. But France's electoral system has since been changed, and candidates now need only a simple majority vote in each riding. And with the National Front's support slumping to less than 10 per cent in the polls, it was expected to win fewer than five seats.

Le Pen, a 60-year-old former French army paratrooper, was even expected to lose his own seat in Marseille, the southern port city that won him 46-per-cent support in the presidential vote. The new campaign also embroiled Le Pen in a series of bizarre episodes. His former wife, Pierrette, who last year

posed in a shiny men's outfit for the French edition of Playboy magazine as part of a campaign to embarrass her ex-husband, had herself nominated as the official substitute for a right-wing candidate near Marseille. She used the platform to accuse



Recent moderate course

Le Pen of being both an anti-Semitic and an inadequate lover.

Some French analysts argued that declining support for the National Front—the last polls published before the election put its support at between seven per cent and 9.6 per cent—grewed that fears of a rise in right-wing extremism were exaggerated. But others cautioned that Le Pen remained a potent force. Said pollster Météo: "He rose from nothing and he could rise again."

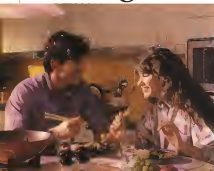
Leaders of other parties, meanwhile, expressed concern that the expected Socialist landslide would make it difficult for them to seek to create a so-called coalition—an option for other moderate left and right parties to co-opt into a broad centrist alliance. Rocard had named

as vice-Socialist in his 26-member cabinet and announced that his government would pursue a moderate course. But an overwhelming Socialist triumph might well prompt party members to insist on gathering the spoils of victory—both in government appointments and in more radical policies. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a leader of the Gaullist Rassemblement pour la République, said that "the more Socialist deputies who are returned, the more difficult will be the chances of getting consensus government."

For Canada, the defeat of Chirac and the end of his uneasy power-sharing with Mitterrand has already produced positive results. After meeting Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Paris on May 30, Rocard announced that talks to settle a dispute over Atlantic fishing rights—which faltered under the hard-line Chirac—would resume this month. Canadian officials in Paris said last week that the new Socialist government had brought an immediate improvement to the strained relations between Paris and Ottawa. During a last-minute surprise, it appeared last week that Canada, and other countries, could finally return to dealing with a Socialist France after June 18.

—ANDREW FRIEDMAN in Paris

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The Vancouver Stock Exchange: securities officials are under fire from investors, governments and the very stock brokers they police

BUSINESS/ECONOMY

The keepers of the gate

It was a trying time for Stanley Beck, the chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC). In mid-May, a massive insider-trading investigation launched by the OSC was thrown into question by a legal challenge, one that penetrates to the very core of the commission's authority. Earlier, the commission was rocked by the resignation of Harry Markovitz, a popular senior official at the OSC who left under the cloud of conflict-of-interest accusations. Beck, who appeared on May 25 before an Ontario legislative committee over the Markovitz affair, said that the commission is working on tougher conflict-of-interest regulations for its staff members. But that did not satisfy committee chairman Allan Rock, who said that even more stringent restrictions are needed for commission members. As an OSC official later said privately, "The commission appears to be under siege."

In short, the OSC is not alone. Canada's provincial securities agencies—which oversee the conduct of stockbro-

kers and public companies selling securities in their provinces—are under fire from suspicious governments, rate creditors and the very brokers they police. The regulatory commissions have responded with what they say are long-overdue internal reorganizations and by increasing budgets and staff to improve their policing abilities. But so, some regulatory officials say that they are still concerned about losing some of their political and investigative independence.

The Quebec government, for one, is now trying to exert more influence over Quebec Securities Commission (QSC) decisions and policymaking. And, last week, the B.C. New Democratic Party called for a sweeping investigation into securities regulation in that province. Although each province is responsible for policing its own securities industry, there is also growing pressure for Ottawa to play a larger role in the regulation of Canada's stock markets. Said Paul Guy, president of the QSC: "Securities commissions must act independently. But just

as importantly, they must be perceived to be acting independently."

During the past few years, regulators have had to grapple with dramatic development of global markets and the development of Canada's own financial industry. And their jobs have made even more difficult by increased trading volumes and the rash of corporate takeovers that occurred during the five-year stock market rally. Overall, most of the criticism has been leveled at the OSC, which regulates the world's fourth-largest equity market and which sets the pace for all securities regulation in Canada. But the commission has also suffered from a series of high-profile investigations as commission buyers and accountants jugged to investment firms that were willing to pay far more than the Ontario government for securities expertise. At the same time, the OSC has made some enemies with its tough treatment of the brokerage industry. In fact, last month the OSC sent a close message to the brokerage community when it forced Toronto-based brokerage house Richardson Greenwalds of Can-

ada Ltd. to pay \$500,000 in trading commissions in response to allegations that it failed to fill its self-regulatory responsibilities. The penalty was the stiffest ever levied in Canada in a securities case.

Even more controversial has been the OSC's insider-trading investigation. But, so far, the OSC has not even been able to convince key witness Michael Rossetti, a former stock trader with Rosslyn Securities Inc., to answer its officials' questions.

Rossetti's lawyers recently argued before the Ontario courts that Section 11 of the Ontario Securities Act, which empowers the OSC to investigate and question securities traders under oath, violates the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

A ruling in favor of Rossetti would be a major blow to the OSC investigation. And many securities industry officials say that the OSC's reputation as a credible securities regulator will suffer if the investigation proves unsuccessful. Said Harry Knowles, president of United Fund Management Ltd. and a former OSC chairman: "I think that if they are not able to demonstrate results, many people will think that the

consideration is a hollow gesture." Rossetti's lawyers also say that the provincial government has increased the commission's annual budget to \$40 million and its staff to 70 from \$18 million and 30 employees in 1987. And the commission's judicial and investigative powers have also been upgraded to prevent potential conflicts of interest.

The B.C. Securities Commission continues to encounter obstacles in its efforts to police the flamboyant behavior of some members of the Vancouver Stock Exchange. Since its inception last February, the commission has suffered several embarrassments.

First, Michael Ross, the province's superintendent of brokers and main regulatory watchdog, resigned in February, 1988, after he traveled to the Super Bowl football game in Los Angeles with Vancouver entrepreneur Nelson Skalabala. Then, two months later, securities commission chairman J.H. Rodin quit after only nine months on the job for reasons that were never specified.

Since then, Douglas Hyndman, the new securities chairman, has had to weather one of the worst trading scandals in the country's checkered history. The latest affair involves a pair of Vancouver stock promoters—Edward Carter and David Ward—who were involved in the manipulation of stocks listed on the NYSE. Recently, the B.C. Supreme Court ordered Carter, Ward and four others to pay damages, which could exceed \$26 million, in a Texas lawsuit filed in the manipulations.

Last week, the B.C. New Democratic Party leader Michael Harcourt called for an inquiry into the role of regulators in the Carter-Ward affair.

—JOHN DUNCAN

"We finally have some real bills, and not everyone is happy with it."

At the same time, the 30-year-old QSC also faces pressing problems. In April, it suffered a setback when Peter Bluskin, a prominent Montreal lawyer and former president of the federal Progressive Conservative party, was acquitted on insider-trading charges brought by the QSC. At the same time, Pierre Fortin, Quebec's justice minister, announced a series of legislative proposals that would empower the government to encroach on the commission's independence. Fortin has also announced a proposal to give his department the power to appeal or change commission decisions. But he said: "It is not the right to interfere into the QSC jurisdiction. I declared president Paul Guy: 'The commission's reputation as an independent regulator would be irreparably damaged if the government goes ahead with its plan.'"

Meanwhile, in a lengthy court case that ended earlier this year, the Alberta Securities Commission came under severe criticism for an investigation and a subsequent court case. The case involved alleged stock manipulation by officials and brokers

Back: armed with a

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West Edmonton Mall: a vast consumer paradise and a victory for the Ghermansians

Cloning a giant mall

The Ghermansians accept Bloomington, Minn., officials offer their best in 1988 with their grand plan to duplicate what one of the brothers called "the eighth wonder of the world"—the sprawling West Edmonton Mall—in their city. With 800 stores and services, an amusement park and a five-acre indoor water park, the Edmonton mall is spectacular. But despite several attempts, the indomitable Ghermansians brothers, who own and operate the mall, have failed to repeat their eighth wonder anywhere else. Initially, the Ghermansians—Raphael, Benjamin, Shalom and Nader—had deflected raising money for the Bloomington project, and a proposal to build a smaller regional mall in southern Ontario or agitate New York has been shelved. But, last week, the brothers scored a partial but significant victory when the Bloomington city council unanimously approved a revised development plan for their latest project—the Mall of America.

In contrast to the Ghermansians' high-profile promotion efforts before the unveiling of their original plans for the Mall of America in 1988, only Nader Ghermansian was in Bloomington last week when the decisive vote was cast. According to the new plan, construction must begin on the first three million-square-foot sections of the mall by the end of next May. It is being supported by a \$700-million loan from New York

City-based Citicorp Real Estate Inc. But the Ghermansians now share control of the project with a joint-venture partner, Indianapolis-based shopping mall developer Melvin Simon & Associates Inc.

When the first phase is complete in 1992, the Ghermansians' Triple Five of Minnesota Inc. will own just 25 per cent of the mall that the brothers initially proposed to build and operate on their own. Still, Bloomington Mayor Karl Langenhove praised the Ghermansians as the driving force behind the project. Karl Langenhove said the credit goes to the Ghermansians for promoting the idea and making it believable.

Under the revised plan, Melvin Simon and Triple Five will each have a 50-per cent interest in the project during construction of the mall's first phase. But after that is complete, the interest of both partners will drop by half. At that point, a New York City-based pension organization, Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, is scheduled to pay off the Citicorp loan and assume a 50-per cent ownership interest. As well, Melvin Simon, one of the largest shopping mall developers in the United States, will have the final say in all decisions. Robert Hoffman, the Ghermansians' lawyer in Bloomington, said that the brothers will supervise the assembly and management of the amusement and tourism facilities.

The construction process and financ-

ing arrangements in the new plan differ substantially from those in the original agreement between the Ghermansians and the city. It is still true, the socialist Ghermansians were proposing what Hoffman described as a "fast track" construction process, in which on-site work would proceed only two months after architectural drawings commenced. He said that potential lenders had reservations about that method and refused to support it. And he added that the Ghermansians underestimated the amount of time that it would take to obtain construction approvals from the state and the city.

While the Ghermansians were racing into problems in Bloomington, they were also being rebuffed at home. They said that they wanted to convert part of the West Edmonton Mall's debt into a 400-million mortgage bond issue. If successful, the Ghermansians would have found it easier to borrow again to finance construction of a second huge mall. But they had to withdraw the bond issue when it failed to sell.

The Ghermansians then approached Melvin Simon, which joined the Bloomington project last December. According to some analysts, that was a critical step. Said Harry Markins, an institutional real estate analyst in the Toronto office of Vancouver-based, Tuckertons Securities, "If you want to build major real estate projects, you need a suitable equity investment. If you do not happen to have a lot of equity, you have to turn to a joint-venture partner."

Meanwhile, the Ghermansians have been selling real estate assets in Edmonton, but they have not said whether the sell-off has anything to do with financing the Bloomington project. In January, they sold a 50-per cent interest in their \$55-million Edmonton Eaton Centre project, and last month they sold their 40-acre Northtown Mall. But in the months leading up to last week's approval in Bloomington, the normally outspoken Nader Ghermansian was unusually quiet about the brothers' Minnesota mall. And it remains to be seen whether the green light received in Bloomington will lead back to the Ghermansians' goal of erecting new ventures elsewhere in North America.

—JOHN DALY with KERRY DUFFY in Bloomington

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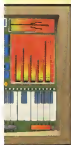
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Scoring in Japan

Whenever members of Tokyo's *Kokudo Ketsu* hockey team step onto the ice at the 2,500-seat *Shinjuku Ice Arena* in central Tokyo, they are outfitted almost entirely in Canadian equipment. As is the case with most of the squads in Japan's six-team *senjyu* hockey league, almost everything, from their Bauer skates to their Copey pads and jock straps, is made in Canada. But, said Sogo Haseya, a 28-year-old *Kokudo* left winger, "Sometimes, getting a fit can be hard. Some of the smaller guys have to cut down their shin pads." Even so, Haseya added that most players remain convinced that Canadian equipment is "No. 1." But now there are signs that Canada's stronghold on the Japanese market is slipping.

Canadian hockey equipment manufacturers have dominated the Japanese market ever since the game was first played in Japan around the turn of the century. In 1898, a group of Japanese medical students formed a team and toured Europe. When they finally went home, they took the game with them. But the Canadian equipment sales are clearly in danger. *Shin Otsuki Miki*, a commercial consultant who analyzes the hockey equipment market for the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, "Competition could severely damage this small but lucrative market."

Last year, Canadian manufacturers sold \$1.9 million worth of skates, skates and related equipment to Japan's 40,000 hockey players, compared to \$0.4 million in 1986. "Sales are increasing," said Miki, "but they are not keeping pace with the expansion of the market." Indeed, despite the increase in 1987, Miki said that, since 1986, competition from Taiwan for the Japanese market has taken about 10 per cent of total equipment sales from Canadian manufacturers.

Takashi Akiba, 44, a three-time Japanese hockey Olympian, says that Canadian equipment suppliers will find it hard to expand their market share, but he adds that they will likely retain their dominance. Akiba said that Japanese players are generally satisfied with the willingness of the Canadians to fill special orders, such as a recent request for smaller skates. And in a market where top-of-the-line skates sell for almost \$700, adapting to suit the customer is clearly profitable.

—TOPP FENNELL with
GREGG KILGARD in Tokyo



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A WORLD OF CANADIAN TECHNOLOGY

A rich harvest from modest roots



By Peter C. Newman

There has never been a company quite like Cadillac Fairview Corp. Starting from the relatively modest roots of its component firms, it grew over its 30-year life-span into a \$2.5-billion real estate empire. It owned or had commanding interests in 87 of North America's largest shopping centres (adding up to 31 million square feet) and another 11 million square feet in office towers that established the continent's urban skyline.

Nothing was too large for Cadillac to tackle, including Toronto's magnificent Eaton Centre and a 33-block redevelopment of downtown Houston. Cadillac president and chief executive officer Bernard Gert proclaimed that his company's cash flow would double every five years. And it did. At one point, Cadillac Fairview owned 25,000 apartment suites. Then, in August, 1985, the Charles Bronfman family, which controlled Cadillac, decided to divest (for estate reasons) and, in May of 1987, the firm was sold for \$2.5 billion to a privately owned Chicago management company called 880 Realty Corp. It was the biggest (pre-Compass) real estate deal in North American history. Gert left to run the property portfolio of Toronto's Real-World Investments Inc., and the company, which had done so much to modernize North America's downtowns, vanished. Well, not quite.

As it turns out, the executive heart of Cadillac Fairview has been reincarnated in Vancouver. In the form of a fairly new outfit named Pan Pacific Development Corp. Nearly a dozen of the corporate branches who provided the main creative spark of the former Bronfman company have banded together to establish their identity in British Columbia. During the past 18 months, the group has raised more than \$100 million through private placements.

Investors have flocked to the company, partly because of the track record of its personnel and partly because of its proven operating philosophy, described as "aggressive performance based on conservative methodology." In practice, what that means, for example, is preloading of most shopping centre locations before they are even built.

Pan Pacific's cofounder and strategist is Kenneth Brown, who joined Fairview in 1965 after completing a Harvard MBA. He immediately became involved in putting together the company's trend-setting Pacific Centre in

downtown Vancouver. Six years later, he returned to Toronto to become one of the main planners of Cadillac Fairview's \$385-million Eaton Centre, which was to transform the heart of central Toronto. Promoted to Cadillac Fairview's executive vice-president of urban development, Brown had senior responsibility for putting together the company's impressive portfolio of city projects across North America, which, under his direction, increased to 18 million square feet.



Brown: "I was just the head on the horse."

from less than three million. "Actually, I was just the head on the horse," he told me. "There was a big team of people involved, and we changed a lot of big-city ideas. But, by the start of 1980, I'd had enough of the high-pressure world, and especially living on airplanes, so I moved back to British Columbia."

He had returned to Vancouver while still on Cadillac's payroll but, shortly after his relocation, Brown was named president and chief executive officer of Canada Harbour Place Corp., the \$305-

million shopping of Rego 80, including the luxurious Pan Pacific Hotel. Other Brown projects have included Toronto's Commercial Union Tower and the first two phases of the 35-acre development deep in the heart of Texas known as Houston Centre.

After 1985, Brown joined Gordon Horneau, another former Cadillac Fairview vice-president, John Mackay and John Gault to form Pan Pacific. A civil engineer and fellow MBA, Horneau had spent the previous eight years as a partner in Stroud Development Corp., which completed \$500 million worth of projects, mostly in the Vancouver area. "With Pan Pacific's current capital base in excess of \$100 million," Brown said, "Pan Pacific should be able to obtain bank financing of about \$300 million, which will give us \$800 million or more to invest in our portfolio."

This portfolio already includes a dozen major projects covering nearly two million square feet, worth about \$300 million—mostly regional shopping centres in Vancouver, as well as in California, New Mexico and Washington state. Pan Pacific has divided North America into three regions with various former Cadillac Fairview executives (George Lawler, James Scholnick, William Hunter, Lawrence Bank and Steven Goldberg) in charge.

Pan Pacific is a bit of a hybrid at the moment—a public but unlisted company, which means that its prospectus has been approved, that it has more than 150 shareholders, but that it is not yet publicly traded. Apart from the original partners, who own 30 per cent of the stock, the main shareholders are the Hospital of Ontario Pension Fund, Metropolitan Life Insurance, the Commerce Pension Fund, the Chrysler Credit Pension Fund, a Dutch pension fund, and Super Structures B.V., a member of a major Netherlands-based fund distribution firm.

One advantage Pan Pacific enjoys in its multiplying forays into the United States is that Canadian banks are large enough and sophisticated enough to commit to major deals and make large real estate loans without having to resort to syndication, which gives Canadian companies operating in the United States fiscal inflexibility that most American developers find hard to acquire.

Having observed the impact of their alma mater, Cadillac Fairview, Brown and his team are determined not to allow international boundaries to slow their growth.

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REPORT FROM THE FRONT

By Malcolm Gray

Heat, sun, some stinks on the grill and a cooler full of beer are the ingredients for a perfect day at the beach to many Canadians. But there are hidden dangers in such pleasures. Sunlight contains harmful ultraviolet rays—and alcohol and barbecued meat both carry minute traces of cancer-causing agents. Indeed, cancer's deadly threat appears at times to be all-encompassing as researchers find evidence of the presence of carcinogens in a frighteningly long list of foods and beverages, ranging from mushrooms to coffee. And the pain and suffering caused by skin cancer—after heart disease, it is Canada's major cause of death—is tragically high. The Canadian Cancer Society (CCS) estimates that doctors will diagnose about 56,500 new cases of the disease this year—and that cancer will kill more than 20,000 Canadians in 1996. Still, many experts offer stridently similar advice about cancer exposure: avoid hazardous substances—including food that contains suspected fats—and stop worrying about the slight risk that accompanies such activities as eating barbecued meat.

In fact, while people of all ages are vulnerable to a disease that has provided terror throughout history, cancer is still predominantly a disease of the elderly. Last year in Canada, patients over 65 accounted for 68 per cent of newly diagnosed cases among men, while women in that same age group accounted for 81 per cent of new cases. In addition, such experts as Bruce Ames, a University of California biochemist at Berkeley, stress that the disease has not become a runaway killer in recent times.

Skinbar: Ames and others say that types of cancer that are clearly caused by environmental chemicals—among them, stomach, bladder and kidney cancers—are not increasing. Indeed, CCS spokesman notes that cancer incidence and death rates in Canada have remained remarkably stable in recent years. The two major exceptions, deriving in the past 17 years, came of lung cancer and melanoma, a potentially fatal skin cancer caused by prolonged exposure to sunlight, have soared dramatically because of an increase in the number of women smokers and the

continued popularity of tans among both sexes.

Clearly, the risk of contracting those types of cancer can be sharply reduced by simply avoiding tobacco use and staying out of the sun—an approach that some specialists say should be much more heavily stressed in the fight against the disease. The CCS, for one, allocates about \$36 million worth of grants to fund cancer research projects each year—but spends only \$160 million on public education. One reason, according to Roger Hodgkinson, an Edmonton pathologist who advocates spending more money to publicize methods of preventing cancer, "is its desire to

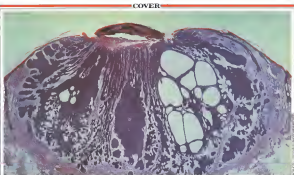
sell research thus advocacy that smells of 'Thou Shalt Not.' " But some of the causes of cancer are rooted in genetics and are not simply a matter of making bad habits. "I would like to see that the drive to attack the causes of a bulging disease. And the survival rate for melanoma—overall, less than half the number of newly diagnosed patients will still be alive in five years' time—provides an added spin.

Attack: Early detection and prompt treatment save most of the victims of such forms of the disease as ovarian cancer. By contrast, the low survival rate of lung cancer patients—only eight per cent of men and 13 per cent of women survive five years after diagnosis—underscores the lethal nature of some types of cancer. For one thing, eradicating 90.9 per cent of the approximately one billion cells in a thumb-sized tumor will leave a remnant of a million malignant cells ready to renew their attack upon the body.

Now, besides traditional cancer fighters such as surgery, radiation and highly toxic drug treatments that some specialists refer to as "the cut, burn and poison approach"—researchers have obtained promising results with potent chemicals that strengthen the body's immune system. They include interferon- α , a hormone stimulant that dramatically increases the tumor-killing power of certain white blood cells. Many scientists say that the results of immune therapy research hold the promise of conquering the age-old scourge. But researchers still have to discover the so-called magic bullet that will cause cancer to relinquish the field. As a result, such barely but prudent course of action as shunning cigarettes—and tans—remain essential weapons in the continuing war against the disease.



Classic cookout: the hidden dangers of fun in the sun



Close-up photo of a basal cell carcinoma, a highly pigmented growth that is a growing signpost of skin cancer

THE SUN'S KILLING RAYS

Summer traditionally sends people in search of a tan. But now, the growing evidence that prolonged exposure to the sun can cause skin cancer, as at least result in the premature aging of the skin, has led trendsetters to declare that the sun-kissed look is out. Pale is in. And to achieve the fashionable pallor of the so-called library look, or "erotic," as increasing number of people are applying sunscreens, covering up or simply staying in the shade. And although dermatologists say that vanity, more than medical concern, is motivating people to take those measures, they are greeting that development with relief. The reason: the dedicated sunbathing as prevalent in the past has resulted in an alarming increase of skin cancer. Declared Dr. Gary Rishard, a Mississauga, Ont., dermatologist, "The whole idea that you are only healthy if you've got a tan is right out the window."

Medical experts have known since the 1950s that overexposure to the sun causes skin cancer. But because it is one of the most curable forms of the disease, it provided relatively little concern. Indeed, even malignant melanoma—the most dangerous type—is potentially curable if treated in time. But 10 per cent of the people who develop melanoma die because the cancer has progressed beyond the possibility of effective treatment. And now doctors say that because skin cancer has become so widespread—it is now the most common form of cancer—it is posing a serious health hazard.

Victim: The rise in the incidence of melanoma and the lack of early detection is leading to needless deaths. According to Rishard, of the 40,000 cases of skin cancer that will be diagnosed this year in Canada, 2,500 will be melanoma. Of its victims, he said, 500 will die—and most of those deaths would have been

preventable. For that reason, dermatologists have launched campaigns to make the public aware of the importance of recognizing the symptoms of the disease and the need for early diagnosis. Declared Rishard, "The biggest hope is to reduce the death rate. That is where we expect to make our dent."

Not: In the 1980s, the incidence of melanoma among Canadians was about one in 20,000. Now, one Canadian in 135 will develop melanoma in his or her lifetime. Rishard, who says that he is seeing one new case of melanoma every four to six weeks, said that if that trend continues, the incidence will rise to one in 100 by the turn of the century. Some medical experts attribute the phenomenon in part to the thinning of the earth's protective ozone layer. Although the issue is a subject of hot debate among dermatologists, Rishard acknowledged, "For every one-per-cent decrease in the ozone layer, expect a two-per-cent increase in

skin cancer." And in an encouraging development last week, federal Environment Minister Thomas McMillan announced that Canada will ban—with all possible speed—all nonessential uses of the chemicals that destroy the ozone. Those chemicals include chlorofluorocarbons, which are found in aerosol sprays and refrigerators.

Risks. Despite that denance and the protective measures that people are taking, Skibald still said the projected statistics will likely stand up because many people have already overexposed themselves to the sun in the critical period—the first 30 years of life—and will develop the cancer later. And as the average age of the population rises, he said, more people will contract the disease. Still, Skibald and his colleagues are strongly advising people to take preventive measures, which include wearing protective clothing, applying sunscreen with an SPF (sun protection factor) of 25 or more and avoiding exposure to the sun. "It is a real, real, real issue," said Skibald. "The more exposure, the more at risk you are."

The active areas in sunlight is ultraviolet radiation—high-energy rays that provide the skin to develop the protein melanin, which is what makes the skin produce a tan and absorb and scatter subsequent doses of ultraviolet rays. But the substance does not absorb all of the rays—and, as a result, overexposure can cause cancers linked with certain areas of the body and the deeper layers called malignant melanoma. Carcinomas appear mostly on the exposed areas of the body—especially the face and upper arms. Malignant melanoma, rarer but far more dangerous, usually appears on the upper back, and also on the backs of the legs, particularly in women. There are two types of carcinomas, basal cell, affecting an in seven Canadians, and squamous cell, affecting one in 30. The signs of basal cell carcinomas vary: the lesions might be translucent pink or white bumps or crusty spots that tend to scab. Basal and crusty are common skin carcinomas usually appear as bumps with a thick, waxy crust.

Fuzzies. The major warning sign of melanoma is a change in a mole, normally a small, well-defined mark or growth. If a mole grows larger—to more than one-quarter of an inch in diameter—or assumes an irregular shape or an odd color—such as black, blue or white—or acquires an ill-defined or fuzzy border—that could mean that it has developed into a melanoma. Most "fuzzies" and melanomas are easily removed, depending on the type and stage of the cancer, doctors either scrape out and burn the malignant area, surgically remove the lesion or mole, or treat the cancer with radiotherapy. And



Darlene (left), model Pamela Gayle; pale is in

early treatment is usually tantamount to a cure.

Dr. Alastair Carruthers, a Vancouver dermatologist, said that there is evidence that melanoma is rare, much provoked by the cumulative effects of sun exposure as it is by the short, intense bums that lead to bad burns. People who work outdoors but who spend their weekends and holidays burning and peeling are more susceptible to malignant melanoma than those who work outdoors and are

regularly exposed to the sun.

At 40, doctors say, even on serious, blistering exposure, skin burn suffered in childhood or adolescence can often lead to melanoma. Skibald said that such an exposure doubles the chance that the sufferer will contract skin cancer later in life. For that reason, dermatologists emphasize the need for children to be protected. Skibald: "It is pretty sad to see kids on the beach who are a bright red color."

Cautious. Because there is a strong correlation between burning and melanoma, Carruthers said that modern sunscreens are effective protections because "they slow you down to do away with the burn." For Dr. Cheryl Boone, a professor of dermatology at the University of Toronto, takes a more cautious stance. "No tan is a safe tan," declared Boone. "Tanning, even without burning, is harmful." For his part, Skibald said that "tanning is a means to injury in the skin—and it is not healthy." For that reason, Skibald said that he welcomed the protection of what he called the "tanning-and-cream look."

Risks. Many conflicting agency guidelines say that they have always discouraged tanning beds. And now that tans are growing unattractive, some agencies are insisting that their models step out of the sun. Said Sharon Dennis, the director of Sharon Dennis Modeling and Talent International in Vancouver: "The first thing I say to the girls is, 'No tanning.'" She added: "Today's look is pale as pale, with very, very fair skin. This year, we are looking for people who have hardly ever exposed their skin to the sun. As a model, the more alabaster your look, the more work you will get."

Risks in California. Among the least tanned body has traditionally epitomized the ideal of beauty. It is now easy to be pale. Said Jackie Collins, the author of several midsixties-'80s romances. "Healthy-looking women have finally realized that their perfect skins are going to crack if they go out into the sun. The tanning is absolutely out. Un-

less, of course, you're George Hamilton."

Hamilton, 46, an actor who is almost as well known for his tanning regimen as his screen roles, follows the sun with legendary devotion. According to his publicist, Jeffrey Lane, the actor "tans every day." Added Lane: "It is something he has done since young." Indeed, said Hamilton's movie manager, any that while he is filming in location, he must be flown to a sunny climate once a month. His friend, movie star Elizabeth Taylor, is also a dedicated tanner. Screenwriter William Styron recalled that when he met with the 56-year-old actress beside the pool of her Bel-Air home, "she conducted the entire meeting holding a sun reflector."

Risks. There are many people—particularly young women—who enjoy the look of a tan so much that they defend themselves, like Hamilton, to achieving dark, even mahogany, perfection. To that end, they rub on oils and creams and seal themselves in the sun for hours. And, between bums in the sun, they visit tanning salons. Despite the pale-to-burn/beefy trend, tanning salons are flourishing. Theo Van Der Guld, president of the Sunburn Free Ten Salon in Toronto, said that his business has already increased about 50 per cent over last year. "People come in to look good," he said. "If you're white, it's only to look like. If you're tanned, even if you're sick, you don't look sick."

As well, some people visit tanning salons on the assumption that artificially created ultraviolet rays pose less danger than those of the sun. Although dermatologists acknowledge that people are less likely to burn, they say that the

skin may still be damaged. Skibald points out that there are two types of ultraviolet light, UV-A and UV-B. And only tanning salons, he said, use machines that generate only the longer UV-A waves, which penetrate deep into the skin to induce a tanning response but which are only one-tenth as likely to



Skibald checking patient's "tane 'out the window"

cause a burn as UV-B waves. Still, he cautioned, UV-A waves can lower the resistance of the body's immune system by slowing melanocytes in the skin.

Lynne Martel, a 29-year-old Montreal student, used to visit tanning salons frequently. But in November, 1986, she developed melanoma. Doctors successfully removed a tumor on her right breast,

but Martel must now undergo re-examination every three months. She said: "My friends still go to the tanning salons. They don't do it seriously, you know. They all think that if anything happens to them like cancer, then the doctors will take care of it."

But as young people age, their sense of vulnerability probably emerges as the best preventive against that possibility. Although tanning gives the skin a flattering glow, it eventually promotes wrinkles, freckles and sun-related melanoma skin cancer. Vancouver secretary Diana Lamer, 36, said that it was the rashes on her back, the wrinkles around her eyes and "horrible freckles and moles that were there before" that finally dissuaded her from sunbathing and visiting tanning salons.

Green. Lamer recalled that on her final salon visit, "I got into the sun and the doctor and I started to feel like I was being pulled." Now, she says, "I don't go out in the sun anymore. And I wear a hat, sunglasses with good protection and a sunscreen with an SPF of 15. If I have to be out longer than half an hour, I wear a sunscreen with a higher SPF." Most dermatologists would applaud that response, and tanners will continue to cheer the tribute to pale power.

—MADE MOVIES
PHOTOGRAPHS BY MICHAEL MARK LUTHELMER, YOUNG AND JAMES CALLENDER in Toronto, EDWARD SOKAL in Vancouver and ANNE GREEN in Los Angeles



Hamilton (left), Taylor mahogany perfection

THE GREAT COVERUP

It is temptation to look in the month of the brief Canadian summer is almost irresistible for most people. But every year, more Canadians are losing their tan. And facts about the sun—some that, a few minutes exposure to non-burn rays can cause melanoma on unprotected skin. According to Michael Housheer, the marketing manager of Toronto-based Schick-Pough Cos. Inc.—which manufactures Coppertone products in Canada—sunscreen spent more than \$20 million last year in an attempt to prevent premature aging and other skin problems created by exposure to the sun. And he added that, now, 1987, a booming market for lotions, creams, oils and pills that offer progressively

higher degrees of protection has grown by about 25 per cent a year. Sunscreen products range from a rating of two to a high of 25 according to their SPF—sun protection factor—a ratio that measures their ability to block harmful ultraviolet rays. At the low end of the scale, a lotion with an SPF of two will double the skin's natural protection. If you're a sunbather, dermatologists should choose products with an SPF rating that matches their tanning habits—and skin type. For fair-skinned people who burn easily and tan slowly, doctors recommended an SPF of 25 or more. Lotions with an SPF of six or eight allow gradual tanning and are acceptable for skin that receives only moderate sunburn

when left unprotected. Lower SPF levels of two and four should be used only by people who rarely burn and tan well—and only after gentle, low-pressure exposure to the sun. Most doctors recommend that before going outdoors—whether in summer—people, with all types of skin should apply sunscreen liberally every day at least 15 or 20 minutes before going out. And, to remove maximum protection, experts add that people should apply a sunscreen at least 20 minutes before going outdoors—and that the lotion can be absorbed into the skin—and reapply every 1½ to two hours. Health advisers say that tanners are not likely to change their sunbathing entirely. But they add that those who follow the simple guidelines will have more time to enjoy the sun's powerful rays.

—NORA UNDERWOOD

A MATTER OF LIFE AND HOPE

Much of the public discussion about cancer is impersonal, with frequent references to the disease and "battle" from "the research front" announcing "breakthroughs" against "a stubborn enemy."

But the military imagery overflows such strong heroes—and casualties—of that battlefield as Jacqueline Fenton. On Oct. 26, 1984, at St. Mary's General Hospital in St. Albert, Alta., doctors removed a lump measuring two inches in diameter from Fenton's left breast. That growth proved to be malignant, and two days later they removed the breast. Then, in April 1986, Fenton developed a pain in her side that led her to seek help at Edmonton's Cross Cancer Clinic. There, doctors discovered that the disease had spread to one rib. On May 10, specialists began radiation therapy, only two days before Fenton and her husband, Dale, a Royal Bank computer specialist, who have two children, left for a new posting in Toronto. But Jacqueline Fenton had not accepted the disease in March, 1987, doctors at the Toronto Bayview Regional Cancer Centre told her that the cancer had spread to her lungs.

Dale Fenton is one of the approximately 57,000 Canadians who, in 1984, learned that they had cancer. And he believed in that she will be one of the estimated 36,800 who will die of the disease this year. Certainly, she will not be among the roughly 68 per cent of women who are found to be free of disease five years after they have contracted breast cancer. Those yearly totals reflect the fact that, of all major diseases, none has as thoroughly probed statistically as cancer. In Canada alone, Statistics Canada, the federal health department, the Canadian Cancer Society, provincial treatment agencies and university research cen-

tres regularly publish revised cancer incidence, mortality and survival rates by site, sex, age and province.

But numbers alone only hint at the drama that surrounds one of the most malevolent and baffling of diseases.

her pass. But, she added: "I'm not talking any more about living for years. It's more down to months."

That courage was clearly evident as Jacqueline Fenton talked about her disease in the tidy Pickering town-



Dale and Jacqueline Fenton: military imagery overlooks the anxious heroes of the cancer battlefield

house she shares with her husband.

She sits in an upholstered rocking chair in her living room, with a heating pad at her back, fighting the nausea caused by the morphine that she must take to ease her pain. Her arms are on the arms of the chair, and she waves her hands and fingers occasionally to add emphasis to her words. Spill Fenton, placing at her husband sitting nearby. "I feel sorry because I don't want to die young and leave my family. But those are things that are going to happen. I'd have to deal with something like that. I want to do it in a positive way. First of all, I don't want to spend the rest of the time I have by being angry. And second of all, I have always been a fairly happy and content

person and I am not going to go out of this world leaving them with a difficult image."

On April 3, Fenton had recovered sufficiently to travel to central Florida for a week's vacation with her husband. In Orlando, he rented a car—and a wheelchair for her—and they toured nearby Disneyworld, went shopping and visited friends living in the area. Said Fenton: "I don't feel cheated because I have lived a life in which I have done the things I wanted to do, I was given the opportunity. I have done so many things that other people would like to have done but never got the opportunity." She credits two people with helping her face a future that, she acknowledges wryly, is "not easy"—her husband and her doctor, Robert Buckman at the Bayview cancer centre. Added Fenton: "To me, Dr. Buckman writes on water. He has to be one of the most wonderful human beings I have ever met."

Suffering. At 39, the London-born Buckman is one of the centre's top medical oncologists—doctors who specialize in the treatment of tumors. Buckman, who has thick, dark hair, a beard and halow cheeks, is himself familiar with suffering. In February, 1976, he contracted dermatomyositis, a muscle-wasting disease that almost paralyzed him for two years and, in December, 1979, nearly killed him. Now he spends every working day treating patients who, more often than not, will never get better. His response, he wrote a book, published last month, entitled *I Don't Know What Is So*, which suggests ways to help and support those who are dying. Declared Buckman, "If your idea of being a cancer physician is that you want to cure cancer, then you are going to be bitterly disappointed every day." Added Dr. Alvin Sorensen, a specialist in medical genetics at Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital: "If where we are now doesn't work, then we have no more bullets left in the gun."

But those who have the disease still need help. And for a doctor who accepts that challenge, said Buckman, "there are days when I hang heavy, when it really hurts. What acts against being demoralized is when it is obvious to me and the patient that, as a result of an intervention of some description, the patient feels better."



Buckman: accepting the challenge—days when it hangs heavy, when it really hurts

When the patient is deeply distressed—or can't face the knowledge of a recurrence—if I can help them with that, there is an immediate reward. You can see the tension immediately fade away even though the medical situation may remain unaltered."

According to Buckman, his job has three parts: treating patients, even though current treatments "are deeply unsatisfactory, but they're all we have", trying to make patients "feel psychologically supported and attending to their emotional reactions", and conducting research. This year in Canada, more than \$46 million will be poured into that quest by scientists at university and hospital research centres who are seeking new treatments—and the reasons for the body's cells' turning malignant (page 46). Among them:



Researchers how many more bullets are left in the gun?

• In Halifax, at Dalhousie University's medical school, 46-year-old microbiologist Gerald Johnston is one of a 10-member cancer research team that is conducting experiments with baker's yeast—in large part because its cells exhibit a close resemblance to the behavior of human cells. The Dalhousie researchers have succeeded in isolating a mutant yeast cell—which is defective in its ability to pull together cells in a cell's nucleus. According to Johnston, the genetic study of normal and mutant yeast cells should shed light on

ancer's home mystery: the reason why terribly frequent cells suddenly begin to multiply out of control.

At Toronto's Princess Margaret Hospital, Shanghai-born Victor Ling is trying to determine if the body's resistance to anticancer drugs is created by genetic changes in the tumor cells themselves (see, a geneticist and molecular biologist, and that roughly 50 per cent of the patients who have so-called solid tumors—those which lodge in one area rather than spread through the body—fail to respond to chemotherapy. The reason, according to one widely held theory, tumor cells may be manipulating the body's natural defenses against toxic substances and using them to repel anticancer drugs.

In Calgary, Dr. Rod Lefevre, of Foothills Hospital, has taken that line of research one step further in an attempt to determine why the body's immune system usually fails to destroy malignant cells. The son of Swiss-Ingles, Que, explained that scientists already know that certain white blood cells are hostile to tumor cells. Added the 34-year-old cancer surgeon: "We are trying to find a way to alter these cells to make them better tumor-killer cells."

Across Canada, one in every 20,000 babies is born each year with an eye cancer called retinoblastoma. And at The Mount Hospital for Sick Children, 45-year-old ophthalmologist Dr. Brenda Gallie is a member of a research team that has identified the genetic deficiency that distinguishes retinoblastoma tumor cells from normal cells. Gallie stressed that retinoblastoma research is not limited to that disease alone because the same aberrant cell mechanism that she is studying is also present in breast and lung cancer. The 18-member team has received a \$1.6-million three-year grant from the National Institute of Cancer's Terry Fox Fund—a source of research funding that commemorates the one-legged, food-raising marathon runner from Port Coquitlan, B.C., who died in 1985. Predicted

Gallie: "We'll be able to crack this system wide open, so I would say we are just on the brink of really exciting stuff."

But that breakthrough still lies in the future. The reality is that the can-



Gallie: I would say we are just on the brink of really exciting stuff

cer death rate for Canadian males has risen by 8.5 per cent every year since 1970—to 170 deaths per 100,000 population. The figures are slightly better for women, and their cancer death rate has remained unchanged at 108 per 100,000. But as Canada's population grows, the number of newly diagnosed

cases for both sexes has been increasing by about 3.3 per cent yearly during that period—a rising trend that is taking treatment centres across the country (page 48). Declared Dr. David Klassen, the director of the British Columbia Cancer Control Agency: "Treatment facilities in Vancouver are awfully tight, and we're really looking to expand."

Added Dr. Stewart Jackson, the BC agency's head of medical oncology: "We're frantically struggling to avoid a backlog. It's a combination of a shortage of equipment and of staff."

Stake life concerns is a familiar one. Declared Dr. William MacIsaac, the chairman of the Manitoba Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation in Winnipeg: "We do not have enough medical or radiation oncologists. We don't have enough of the doctors who do medical therapy. We don't have enough of the doctors who do radiation therapy. We don't have enough support staff to run the clinics." And, in Quebec, the financial pinch is particularly severe.

At the Montreal General Hospital, where provincial cutbacks have forced administrators to slash \$1 million from the budget since 1986, breast-cancer patients routinely wait several weeks for surgery. At the Maisonneuve-Rosemont Hospital in east-end Montreal, the money shortage has reduced doctors to practicing what they refer to as *médecine de guerre*—or battlefield medicine—rationalizing scarce medical resources to those most likely to benefit from them. As a result, more than 1,500 people—including suspected cancer victims—are on the hospital's waiting list for ultrasound tests that are used to detect the disease.

Realism: A need to share the frustrations experienced in dealing with their disease leads many patients—among them Montreal high-school teacher Marvin Rufus—in just groups that are designed to improve cancer victims' morale. Rufus, who is now 46, learned that he had lung cancer in November, 1986. His disease is now in remission

Remember when you first discovered the joy of driving?



Johnstone: yeast cells and light on cancer's basic mystery

after treatment, which included eight weeks of radiation therapy and four months of chemotherapy. Rafuse, who is a member of a Jewish General Hospital support group called Hope and Cope, said that his battle against cancer has been marked by a range of emotions, including a sense of loss—his and fear. Said Rafuse, who was recently divorced: "We're all afraid, everybody. We need something to hold onto. We're like refugees of war. You're so alone. Alone when you go in for your shots and alone when you go in for chemotherapy." He recalled that his two young children could not accept the initial diagnosis of his disease. Added Rafuse: "And I couldn't accept that they couldn't accept it. So you're alone."

Comeback: In Winnipeg, Manitoba's Reach to Recovery from Breast Cancer support group offers comfort and solidarity, as well as practical information, to women who are suffering from breast cancer. Elaine Bane, the group's co-ordinator, battled back from a diagnosis of breast cancer 18 years ago. Declared Bane: "We provide an ear so patients can talk out their feelings."

Ryba Parka, a housewife from the Ottawa suburb of Nepean underwent surgery for ovarian cancer in mid-1988. She has endured periodic chemotherapy sessions since then, but Parka's doctors discovered a planned tumor on her bowel last January. Declared the 58-year-old mother of three teenage children: "Sometimes you can't help but wonder if you'll see Christmas this year. Thinking about the holidays and the kids' birthdays can get to you. Christmas is the worst." And in St. John's, Nfld., 38-year-old psychiatric nurse Ruby Gillies revealed the change in attitude that she has undergone during her lengthy fight against cancer. During the past 17 years, surgeons have removed her colon and performed a hysterectomy in their attempts to halt the spread of the disease. In the beginning, said Gillies, she used to ask a question that other cancer patients nervously ask: "Why me?" Then, she added: "After seeing other women younger than me dying of cancer, I really got to thinking, 'Why not me?' Who am I to be exempt from suffering and death?"

But surviving that state has been difficult for many cancer patients, including 40-year-old Toronto nurse Dorothy Duff. In August, 1988, doctors removed a lump from her right breast and put her on a program of chemotherapy and radiation. In February, 1987, she had a recurrence—the breast became swollen and inflamed—and "it was just like somebody had kicked me in the stomach."

Her physician covered medication and, after nine weeks, when the swelling had gone, surgeons removed the breast and the chemotherapy continued for another nine weeks. Since that time, she has had to fight the fear of cancer striking again. Declared Duff, who is married to Robert Duff, an Ontario energy ministry em-

ployee: "Still, like many others who are fighting cancer, Duff maintains that there is a link between an optimistic attitude and recovery from the disease. Said Duff: "There are people that say having a positive attitude has a positive effect on this disease, and whether that is true, I don't know. But I like to think that that is



Duff and her family. "It was just like somebody had kicked me in the stomach."

il engineer, and is the mother of two teenagers, William, 17, and Brenda, 15. "I don't know how I would cope if it came back. There isn't a day goes by that I don't think about it. There was a time when I would find myself standing in line and thinking maybe I should be teaching my daughter to do this or that, getting her prepared."

what has been helping me along." She added: "There is always someone worse off than you are so matter what you have wrong with you."

Success: David Kestner, a 41-year-old Toronto businessman, consultant who has survived the loss of his left testicle to the disease—and the spread of cancer to his lungs—holds similar views. Said Kestner, whose cancer is

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currently in remission: "Her attitude going through treatment is paramount to [the success of the treatment]."

Still, cancer expert Beckman, for one, gently rejects theories that positive thinking can check cancer. He added: "I really don't know whether I dare go out to the public and say, 'Look, there are people who fight like a samurai and lose, and that's not a disgrace, nor does it mean you weren't right.' What it does mean is that positive thinking doesn't cure cancer. I encourage positive thinking because it helps the patient cope with all the symptoms and the rotten time they're having. But I'm not going to forge a connection between the positive thinking and the progress of the disease."

But Beckman stressed that there is no evidence to suggest that people who are depressed or who have a pessimistic outlook are more likely to develop cancer than individuals with sunny, optimistic personalities. Declared Beckman: "I really told when I think about the number of people in so-called alternative medicine clinics who say to people, 'Well, you've got breast cancer. What have you done in your life that has caused your breast tumor?' They have no reason for suggesting that link with behavior—and all they do is add an immense burden of guilt to the patient."



Laboratory: taking a line of research one step further

In the living room of her Pickering residence recently, Jacqueline Penix settled into a wicker armchair in her nook before speaking. Said Penix: "A lot of people who have cancer think, after awhile, 'Nobody

loves me any more because I have cancer.' But it's just nothing to do with them and having you say more. It's just that cancer brings out the fear in everyone. People are petrified."

For Penix, there is only one journey that she still wishes to make before she dies, a visit to Edmonton where she and her husband can visit friends—and James and John, the couple's 22-year-old twin sons. Said Penix: "It will be my last chance to see them. I'm very much at peace with myself, although there are moments when I find just a bit more difficult than others. Sometimes when I'm in church, and it's very solemn, I will think of my children, and the tears will come, and they are very hard to stop. But there is nothing worse about what I'm doing. When you have to do it, you don't have any choice. I've been given a very good life, and I have enjoyed it. I'd like to be loved for as long as I can and, when I go, I'd like to go fairly quickly." Then she stopped talking and smiled reassuringly. Near her side, her husband, Dale, clutched his hands and looked at the floor. Living with cancer can lead to trust—and death. But pain, suffering—and death—are never far away.

—BARBARA WOOD WITH GILLY WHITE IN Dr. John A. STEIN FLURY IN OCEANO DOUG BENTH IN WISCONSIN AND CORRESPONDENT REPORTS

funds from the private also charge that the panels are biased toward researchers with whom they have long-standing connections.

Schleifstein's scholars alleged that of 268 individual grants for 1988-1990, there were 18 grants worth \$100,000 a year or more—and that the NCI awarded five of those grants to members of its own panel. Said Schleifstein: "That means that the people most qualified to advise on cancer research will also receive the largest grants." But, he added, "we have no hesitation in cutting people off if we no longer deem them to be outstanding." That attitude, it is said, sends a long message.

—ANN STRECHT

THE FUNDING CONTROVERSY

In their quest to unlock the microscopic secrets of cancer, as many as 1,000 Canadian researchers compete for about \$50 million worth of annual grants. Roughly half that amount flows from such government agencies as the Ontario-based Medical Research Council of Canada, a Crown corporation that distributes research funds directly from the federal treasury; that the Canadian Cancer Society—through its granting affiliate, the Throckmorton National Cancer Foundation of Canada (NCFC)—is the single largest source of grants, distributing about \$28 million worth of public and corpo-

rate donations every year. Despite its pre-eminent position, the society has drawn its share of criticism. Dr. Rudy Falk, a cancer surgeon at Toronto General Hospital, says that the society's granting procedures are "ridiculous."

According to NCFC executive director Peter Schleifstein, eight panels, each one consisting of eight cancer experts, approve or reject funding applications for research in such fields as epidemiology and prevention. But Falk says that the NCI's granting procedure was "monstrous" and other members who conduct their investigations without

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Research student Stephen Brown in cramped Princess Margaret Hospital: the calm of the waiting area disguises a harsh reality

DELAYS AND CROWDED HALLS

In the heart of one of Toronto's most heavily populated residential areas, Princess Margaret Hospital runs the largest cancer treatment centre in Canada. Inside the front doors there is a waiting area where about a dozen people flip through magazines as they wait for relatives or friends to finish outpatient treatment. But the calm of the quiet, beige-colored room disguises a harsh reality: an acute shortage of space, staff and equipment that frequently forces patients to wait weeks for treatment. As a result, many experts say that the time for fully developing a doctor-patient relationship—so critical to patients battling the disease—also suffers. And with a population whose average age is rising, the incidence of cancer in Canada is increasing. In Ontario alone, cancer rates have increased by more than 100 per cent compared to a population growth of about 35 per cent during the

last 20 years—and the demand for treatment, experts say, is only going to worsen. Declares Bush: "It is hard to find the energy, the time and the space to carry out the investigations, to be able to do more for the patients than you have done in the past."

But that is already difficult to do in Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal and Winnipeg despite such much-needed relief as a \$377-million rebuilding program that will vastly improve the Princess Margaret's ability to care for cancer patients by the early 1990s. Meanwhile, at Montreal General Hospital, breast-cancer patients who require surgery routinely wait several weeks to get into the operating room. Hospital executive director Harvey Barkan said that provincial funding constraints had pared more than \$2 million from the Montreal General's overall operating costs during the past two

years. And earlier cost-cutting schemes have sharply reduced the number of arthroscopies performed at that site there and at other Quebec hospitals. Declared Dr. Michael Thirwell, the General's director of medical oncology, the study of tumors: "There is a waiting list for people to get into the hospital. We can't do breast biopsies when we want to because of crowded operating rooms. And people just aren't getting in for surgery or chemotherapy as quickly as we would like."

Analogy: Despite such restrictions, cancer specialists in Montreal and elsewhere in Canada say that the waiting periods for treatment can often be reduced to one or two weeks in growing pains. But, for a cancer victim, any delay can be difficult. Jacques Brunow, 57, of Winnipeg, says that on two occasions during the past six months, a bad shortage at Winnipeg's Concordia Hospital has prevented him from receiving treatment for lung cancer. Added Brunow: "I go in one month for three days to receive chemotherapy. I have to be on intravenous for four hours before I can get the treatment. And if they can't get a bed for me, I have to go home and come back the next day." Brunow's doctor has reassured him that a two-week wait for treatment poses no further danger to his health, but the electrical outletster said that the postponements are distressing. He added: "The anxiety of spending the morning there and then being told to go home—that is pretty rough. Once I am there, I want to get it over with."

Former Ontario Conservative MPP and MP Terrance O'Connor expressed similar sentiments. In February, 1987, his doctors learned that O'Connor, then 56,

was suffering from rhabdomyosarcoma—a rare form of bladder cancer that is most frequently found in children. Days later, he underwent surgery at an Oakville hospital to remove the tumor. Over a period of eight months, the lawyer received 36 chemotherapy treatments and 30 days of radiation at Princess Margaret. Now, his doctors say that O'Connor's cancer is in remission. A member of the fundraising committee for the hospital's proposed expansion, O'Connor recalled that one of the hardest parts of his battle with cancer was the delays in receiving treatment. "It was trying," he said. "I began to intensely hate the chemotherapy. By the end of each week, I felt horrible. You want to get it done and over with. And because so much of cancer treatment and cancer care is psychological, it helps if things run smoothly and treatments are on time."

Since 1979, the 7,000 new patients whom Prince Margaret has been treating have been almost double the number for which the hospital was designed and equipped. Bush says that staff members try to maintain high levels of care. But frequently doctors say that they cannot always spend as much time with patients as they would like because there are only a few, heavily used examination rooms. As well, Bush noted that the hospital has only nine radiation therapy machines instead of the 30 that it needs. As a result, staff members are forced to operate that equipment 30 to 32 hours a day—a procedure that increases the

number of breakdowns. And Bush estimated that even after the new building is completed, the hospital would still be hard-pressed to accept more patients.

Help: In Winnipeg as well, health-care workers say that cancer treatment can barely keep up with the demand for care. Dr. Harvey Schipper, head of the cancer unit at St. Jennifer Hospital, said that a patient admitted for cancer treatment now has a good chance of spending hours lying on a stretcher in a hospital corridor as he waits his turn for treatment. Said Schipper: "We are hanging on by our nails. We lack cancer specialists, we lack the advanced nursing staff, the radiation equipment and the beds." Currently, the provincial cancer foundation treats about 4,000 new patients a year. But, added Schipper: "We are seeing an eight-per-cent yearly increase in the number of new patients. It means there are long delays, jammed waiting rooms and shorter visits."

Health care workers from coast to coast have similar stories. At the Newfoundland Cancer Clinic in St. John's, director Dr. Alan Knott said that the clinic was short of funds and personnel—and maintained high standards of care largely through the extra hard work of a dedicated staff. Even if the provincial government provided money for additional staff, Knott added, there would be no room for them to work in Vancouver, the Cancer Control Agency of British Columbia's clinic is also running out of space, and treatment machines are running overtime—despite the fact that a \$30-million building completed in 1984 now allows the clinic to treat 5,000 patients a year. Declared agency director Dr. David Klassen: "We are concerned about a forecast 50-per-cent increase in the load of cancer patients by the year 2000, simply because of the demographics, the aging population and the baby boom."

Burdens: That is a concern shared by many Canadian cancer specialists. And most say that, for now, much of the burden rests on the shoulders of already-overworked staff. Dr. Bush, who is a radiation expert, "The staff gets tired. And they also get frustrated because they have recognized the problem for so long." Clearly, while many experts point to the expansion of some clinics, including Princess Margaret's, as a step in the right direction, the prospect that a greater effort is still needed as the population ages—and increasing numbers seek care at Canada's crowded cancer centres.



O'Connor: It helps if things run smoothly and on time

—NOLA UNDERWOOD with DEBORAH SCHIFF at Vancouver, DOUG SMITH in Winnipeg, VIKTORA NIKOLAI in Montreal and PAULINE WILSON in St. John's

In 1946, she was just another struggling model, but **Wendy Carroll** says that he always remembered her *during* photo sessions with the vibrant 20-year-old **Norma Jean Dougherty**. Not until 20 years later, however, while sparkling after a wave, did Carroll realize that the model could had become **Marilyn Monroe**. The freelance photographer had spotted a file labelled Norma Jean Dougherty and, sure enough, it was Monroe. Carroll said that he did not consider selling the pictures until after Monroe photos were auctioned last year. "My first reaction was my pictures are better than that," said Carroll, whose 96 color slides of Monroe on a Santa Monica, Calif., beach go on the auction block in New York City on June 21. Residing Monroe, Carroll, 72, said, "Her conversation was not that of the dumb, dumb girls we so often had to shoot, and her intelligence showed in the pictures."



Monroe: a photographer's forgotten treasure

He is sitting for the wedding of a very political couple on June 29 in appropriate St. James Drive, the Prime Minister's official residence. The bride is **Rebecca Brewster**, 34, special assistant to **Mike Mulroney**. The groom is **Neil Fox**, 41, new consultant but far more than three years Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's media adviser. They met in 1984 while working for the Mulroneys. Brewster says that it was Mike who

offered her home to the couple for the ceremony and a dinner for 40 guests. As for the wedding, Brewster said: "It's uncomfortable. I now know how the Mulroneys must sometimes feel."

While his first love is music, singer/songwriter/actor **Kris Kristofferson** readily acknowledges another passion: politics. And to add that this year his heart is with the trailing Democratic party candidate, **James Jackson**, Indiana, Kristofferson and country music legend **Willie Nelson** have written a song praising the black presidential candidate. Said Kristofferson, 58: "James really cares about what he is doing, about the people, which is important in a leader."



Kristofferson supporting a candidate with heart



Edward Healy: father

Therapists were pulling from egoists in the cold and the sun, but the burning smiles of the polar bearers took the other side of the story in Ottawa last week, shivering subzero-draw, along with friends and relatives, welcomed the few Canadian and nine Soviet skiers who

had just made history by making the 1,700 km trek—from the Soviet Union's arcticmost point, over the North Pole, to Ward Island off Ellesmere Island, Canada's northernmost point—without vehicles or sled dogs. Speaking for himself and the other Canadian skiers—**Richard Weber**, 26, of Kelowna, B.C., **Christopher Hollweg**, 31, of Chelsea, Que., and **Lucas Deane**, 40, of Port South, N.W.T.—**Max Baucus**, 31, of Oshawa, Ont., said, "The first thing you notice when you get off the plane is the smell of grass—it's so good to be home."

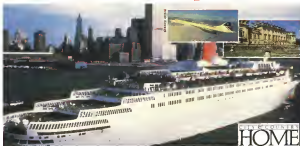
Ultramarathon runner **Bonnie McLeod** did not even worried last week when she dropped out of a 110-day, 700-mile race in New York City. The 30-year-old Gloucester, Ont., runner, who has been battling Canadian and world ultramarathon records since she took up the activity at 41, was forced to abandon the grueling competition after 10 days because of a severe blister and bone injury in her left foot. Said McLeod afterward: "I wanted to win, but I'm just happy to be able to say that I finished 341 miles." Added the runner, 5' tall, great, "I will be 60 before I begin at 30 after all."

Twenty-four-year-old **Prince Edward** is spending the first part of his eight-day visit to Canada helping his father, **Edward**, 46th in line to the throne, who is scheduled to attend games in Ottawa and Toronto in support of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, established by the Duke to recognize achievements by young people. The Toronto dinner on June 6 was to be a private \$50-a-plate gala for more than 400 guests organized by lawyer **Maurice Sabin** and **Kay-Gee Reginald Lewis**. Asked about Prince Edward's controversial withdrawal from the Royal Marines in favor of a career in the theatre last year, Lewis, 36, said: "Good luck to him. We all wish safety to everyone. I about the military. Thank God we didn't all choose it."

—YVONNE COB with newspaper reports

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Records on the long road to Seoul

The dive resembled a surgical incision in the blue water. And when 15-year-old Allison Higney surfaced in Lane 4 of Montreal's Olympic pool, she was already well ahead of the seven other 200-m breaststroke finalists racing to qualify to represent Canada in September at the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. Barely 32.73 seconds after leaving the starting block, the young swimmer tacked neatly into her first turn. That time was well ahead of the world-record pace set in 1986 by East German Silke Hörner. Through two more turns in the 50-m pool, the issue of whether the Bretonian, Ont., teenager could make her explosive effort remained unsettled amid the mounting tumult in the stands. The cheering erupted into frenzy as Higney's powerful shoulders propelled her over the final 50 m. The German's record was 2:07.40. When Higney touched the wall, the clock froze at 2:07.57. Allison Higney had set a world record.

As the tumult settled, Canadian swimming had acquired a new star. Dejected Higney after she emerged dripping and grinning from the pool: "My goal for this meet was to be the first swimmer to win a gold." For the fresh-faced rookie, that ambition is well within reach. Half a dozen others among the 29 athletes who scored spots on Canada's Olympic swimming team during five days of trials in Montreal last week are also strong medal prospects in September 1988, the team's chance of repeating the historic London triumph of the 1984 Los Angeles Games are remote. Two of the team's double-gold medalists, Alex Burnaman and gold winner Anne Ottenbrite—both reared. And two days after Higney's electrifying win, Victor Davis, a 1984 gold

medalist in the 200-m breaststroke, failed to qualify in the event for Seoul.

There have been other changes since 1984. For the first time in 33 years, the Games will see almost a full class of competing nations. Several countries, including China, pose new but potent chal-

lenges. Two years later, Allison began competing and by 1984 she held Canadian records for her age group in both the breaststroke and the individual medley. That same year, she watched Burnaman break a world record in the men's 200-m medley during Olympic trials in Toronto. "That inspired me," Higney told Montreal's last week. "I was up in the stands, and everyone was on their feet cheering. And I said, 'Wouldn't it be nice if I could do that?'"

During the four years it took her to realize that dream, Higney trained six hours a day, six days a week, at the Stobrod Olympic swimmer her Thompson home, sacrificing the normal social life of a teenager to the grueling schedule. "I hear from friends that they go out Friday or Saturday nights," she said. "I don't know it. I don't know what there is to it."

Whatever social life she has missed, Higney's immense athletic talent was directly on target in last week's trials. In addition to her 200-m breaststroke record, Higney set a new Canadian and Commonwealth record by winning the 100-m breaststroke in 1:08.88, the second-fastest time in the world this season. Higney also qualified to race for Canada in the 200-m individual medley with a time of 2:16.19, the fifth-best worldwide this season.

And added yet another Canadian record to her credits. Among the women, only Higney's 100-m breaststroke time, 1:08.88, was close to matching her multifaceted performance, by qualifying in the 100- and 200-m freestyle and 100-m butterfly.

In the men's events, the stunning upset of Davis overshadowed all else during the trials. No Canadian had beaten Davis in the 200-m breaststroke since 1980. His world record, set at the 1984 Games, still stands. And at the first turn of his race last week, the Montreal-based swimmer's pace was his



Higney, a world mark and a chance for more than one Olympic gold

lingua to the established swimming powers of the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada, and East and West Germany. And at home, the national program has been shaken by upheavals in the coaching staff that have left the future murky.

None of those changes, however, appeared to bother Allison Higney as she swam her way into the record books on May 25. It was as achievement Higney had been preparing for since the age of 5, when she began swimming after a doctor suggested to her parents that the activity might ease a mild asthmatic

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fastest ever. But Davis said later that as he ploughed through the water toward the third turn, he could feel his strength wane. His time of 2:04.53 was the fourth-fastest in the world for 1988. But Davis left the world 100-ma leader for a second behind second-place Gersony Gwent, 21, of Edmonton, and 31 one-hundredths of a second later than Calgary's Jon Cleveland, 11. Said a satisfied Davis after the race: "I am 28 now. I just didn't have the guts to come back. The nerve wasn't there." Despite his loss, Davis qualified for the 100-m in Seoul, the event in which he won a silver medal in 1984.

Meanwhile, the two upstairs who topped the veterans record-holder presented the Canadian team with an unexpected bonus of new talent. Cleveland, the street-out son of former major-league baseball pitcher Reggie Cleveland, admitted that his win had surprised even him. Said Cleveland: "I wasn't even expecting to make the team." But now, the California-born swimmer, a Canadian citizen since May, has suddenly reached into the front ranks of Olympic medal hopefuls. His winning time of 2:16.06 is the second-best this season.

And there were several other men who left Montreal with swirling dreams of Olympic glory. Canada's Tim Peeling, 26, a member of Canada's silver-medal-winning medley relay team in 1984, posted the year's second-fastest world time in his specialty, the 200-m butterfly, as well as a fourth-fastest time in the men's 100-m. Two backstroke specialists selected for the Canadian team also turned in top-five finishes. Edmonton's Sean Murphy, 24, clinched a Commonwealth record and the third-fastest time ever in the 100-m, while Mark Tewksbury, 28, of Calgary, ranked fourth in the world after the two events. And 19-year-old long-distance swimmer Harry Taylor of Edmonton qualified for the 1,500-m freestyle with a Canadian record and the season's third-best of 19:59.50.

Despite that roster of talent, no one in Montreal was predicting that Canada's swimmers would repeat the medal harvest of 1984. For one thing, the presence of Eastern Bloc swimmers—who had boycotted the Los Angeles Games in retaliation for the U.S.-aid boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games—and the Chinese, including Yang Wenyi, the world's fastest in the 50-m freestyle sprint and rated the world's fastest swimmer, were well-stuffed the competition in Seoul. Said veteran University of Calgary coach Derek Hocking: "The company has gotten tougher." As well, the swimmers of Canada's veterans were revealed when race managers to meet the maximum qualifying standards—a first- or second-place finish in an event in a

time no slower than the 1988-best time in the world in 1987—on several events, among them the men's benchmark 100-m freestyle. But the swimmers have another chance to qualify in Edmonton in August.

Indeed, the future of Canada's swimming program is beset by uncertainty in the wake of the abrupt firing of national coach Donald Tibbo. Tibbo, 48, was hired in 1986 as Canada's first national swimming coach, but critics soon accused him of drifting toward protectionism with an abhorred intolerance for dissent. Declared Davis's coach Cliff Hurrey: "Tibbo was autocratic. We felt we were



Davis: celebrating upon a champion

being forced his boss." The sport's governing body, Swimming Canada, clinched Tibbo's job but named Edmonton-based coach David Johnson to prepare the swimmers for the Games. Said Tibbo: "I'm in place beyond the Games."

But for now, Seoul in September is as far as most coaches and swimmers need to look. Johnson, at least, says that he is optimistic. "If we even improve fractionally on what we have done here," he declares, "we will have an incredibly successful Games." For Allison Hignett, that could well mean equalling her hero's achievement. Like Baumann, she now has the chance to cap a world record at the Canadian trials with a gold at the Olympic Games.

—CHRIS WOOD with
NICHOL WILSON in Montreal

A tragic last chapter

Shortly before midnight on June 2, former National Hockey League player Brian Spencer and his friend Greg Cook parked their pickup truck in front of the abandoned city hall on Avenue E in Riviera Beach, Fla., 100 km north of Miami. Spencer and Cook had just bought 415 north of tracks—an empty, solid form of insurance that is smoked. According to Cook, a white Buick or Oldsmobile pulled alongside. A black male got out of the car, approached the driver's side of the pickup, pulled out a revolver and threatened money. Cook handed the man about \$3, but Spencer refused. The man then pointed the gun through the open window and shot Spencer. The bullet from the .357 magnum of 30-anders gun passed through his left arm and breast. At 10:12 a.m. on June 3, Spencer was dead on arrival at a local hospital. He was 39.

Tragedy and violence stalked Spencer most of his adult life. In 1970, RCMP officers shot and killed his father, Roy, outside a Prince George, B.C., tavern. He had fired a shotgun at the police after leaving the stadium off the air at gunpoint because it was not broadcasting a game in which his son was playing for the Toronto Maple Leafs. Then, last October, Brian Spencer was acquitted of the 1982 kidnapping and murder of Michael Dufresne of West Palm Beach, Fla. In almost 18 years in the U.S., playing for the Leafs, Buffalo Sabres, New York Islanders and Pittsburgh Penguins, Spencer was known as "Spencer" for his freewheeling and provocative style. Using his fists almost as often as his stick, he scored just 60 goals but spent more than 300 hours in the penalty box.

After retiring in 1979, Spencer, a native of Port St. James, B.C., moved to Florida and worked as a mechanic. The day before he was killed, Spencer twice divorced and the father of two sons and three daughters—agreed to do a promotional tour this fall for Toronto author Martin O'Malley's upcoming book *Great Misadventures: The Life of Spencer Spencer*. According to O'Malley, Spencer received numerous death threats during his trial. Said O'Malley: "My reaction is they finally got him. An investigator in the Palm Beach public defender's office told me Spencer was assassinated."

—BAL GUNN with
CHRISTIE FERGUSON in Riviera Beach



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THE MAGIC LANTERN: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY INGMAR BERGMAN
Translated by Joan Tate

(Penguin, \$12 pages, \$15.95)

ELLA KAZAN: A LIFE

By Ella Kazan
(Random House, \$24 pages, \$25.95)

It is nearly always a risk when an important artist writes an autobiography. The book can shed new light on a lifetime's work and either enhance or diminish respect for its creator. Ingmar Bergman, 74, the great Swedish stage and film director, and Ella Kazan, 78, one of the dominant figures in American movies and theatre, have recently taken that gamble. Both Bergman's *The Magic Lantern* and Kazan's *A Life* offer intriguing glimpses into their authors' lives. And both are painful efforts at catharsis, rehashing the cliché that artists are indeed different from other people—more sensitive, but also more insensitive.

Of the two, Kazan's book is the more revealing—a lengthy work that



Bergman in 1962: obsession with death

chronicles the author's progress from immigrant son of a Greek rug merchant in Turkey to one of the foremost directors of his time. After studying drama at college, the ambitious Kazan joined the politically radical Group Theatre in New York City in 1932. At the time, the troupe's membership included such luminaries as director Lee Strasberg and playwright Clifford Odets. Twenty years later, during the infamous hearings into so-called un-American activities, Kazan, a disfranchised former member of the Communist party, incurred the anger of American liberals by testifying against some of his earlier associates.

During the 1940s and 1950s Kazan directed plays that became classics of the American stage (*The Glass Menagerie*, *Death of a Salesman*) and screen (the *Waterfront*, *Heat of the Day*). He worked with most of the important figures in his field, including playwright Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller and actors Marlon Brando and James Dean. Despite his success, Kazan says that he was still the angry outsider "in a tunnel of revolt" against himself. After years in psychoanalysis, he writes, it was actually his stormy 33-year marriage to his first wife, Molly Thatcher—who died in 1963—that helped him find a sense of self-worth. Thatcher, with whom he

had four children, witnessed his almost unquenchable infidelities and helped focus his prodigious energy.

Although he remained active in movies and the theatre in the 1960s and 1970s—and even wrote a best-selling novel, *The Appointment*, in 1969—Kazan's best work was behind him. He admits with brutal honesty, "I am a mediocre director except when a play or a film touches a part of my life's experience." Kazan's *A Life* offers many insights, but it also gets mired under the weight of its own sprawling detail and a self-serving desire to set the record straight.

While Kazan's work demonstrates a powerful social awareness, Bergman's real subject has always been the dominating influence of the subconscious. And his *Magic Lantern* is a dramatic and award-winning as his films. It is clear from the book that throughout his life, the aesthetic Bergman—whose father was a stern Lutheran minister—has been haunted by a Freudian sense of guilt and an obsessive preoccupation with death. His artistic mentor, the pioneering Swedish playwright August



Kazan, Vivien Leigh in 1952: against a blackboard

Strindberg—who died six years before Bergman's birth in 1906—was a ghastly presence in his life. In fact, Strindberg seems more real to the director than his five wives and numerous companions (they rate only a few lines) and the Second World War (it gets mentioned only in passing).

Bergman spent his childhood ab-

sorbed by the mysteries of his toy theatre and his "magic lantern," a primitive version of the projector. He learned the power of that medium early on: "No form of art," he writes, "goes beyond ordinary consciousness as film does, straight to our emotions, deep into the twilight world of the soul." And few film-makers have captured up such unforgettable images of the fairy-tale ambivalence of childhood or the spiritual anguish of adulthood as much power as Bergman did in *The Seventh Seal* (1956), *Cries and Whispers* (1972) and, perhaps his masterpiece, *Panny and Alexander* (1983). That he was able to accomplish all of that in the face of his nearly paralytic hypochondria and a nervous breakdown—which he claims was caused by his persecution by Swedish tax authorities—is testimony to his indelible creativity.

The much shorter autobiography of Bergman—who is the greater talent—is more disappointing than Kazan's, offering little valuable commentary on his work. And, except for some embarrassing personal revelations, there is even less insight into his eventful life. Both books demonstrate that portraiture of the human condition are in some ways better served by art than by the blunt instrument of confession.

—MICHELE BATES

CANADIAN ORIENTATION



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Winks (left): Perkins: a hilarious moral tale about growing up too fast

FILMS

A man for all sizes

BIG

Directed by Penny Marshall

The premise sounds suspiciously like a cheap gimmick for another dumb Hollywood movie: a 12-year-old boy makes a wish to be "big" and wakes up in the body of a 36-year-old man. Offering a grown man the opportunity to act like a child seems like an invitation to disaster. And in the early scenes of *Big*, there are danger signs that the movie's premise may indeed prove too big for the audience to swallow. Will Tom Hanks be believable as an overgrown youngster? Will he be funny? Can he retain the jokes for the length of an entire feature film? Yes, yes, yes. Hanks is brilliant. The movie is hilarious and touching—smart rather than silly. And the script rolls along with more fresh comic intelligence than the audience has a right to expect.

Despite the fanciful premise, *Big* relies on no special effects. It introduces Josh (David Moscow) as a 12-year-old who is too small to get into the big rides at the midway or to impress the big blond girl in his class. One night at a local carnival, he steals a quarter into a wishing machine and says, "I want to be big!"

Stepping down from his upper bunk the next morning, Josh finds with a heavy thud, then looks in the mirror to see the body of a 36-year-old (Hanks). Terrified, he manages to convince his best friend, Billy (Garud Kachhola), that, despite appearances, he is still Josh inside. But his mother takes him for a strange extruder and chases him out of the house. With Billy's help, Josh checks into a seedy Manhattan hotel room and finds a job—as a computer operative in a toy company.

The company president (Robert Loggia), who feels that his staff has lost touch with children's needs, spots a special talent in the new employee—he loves to play. Now Josh is promoted to vice-president in charge of developing and testing new products. He sits in a plush office filled with toys. His job: "I play with all this stuff and then I just sit there and think." A president-elect, yuppie, Josh acquires a Manhattan loft, tastefully furnished with a transistor, bank books and a basketball net.

Horried by the newsmen's rapid ascent, Paul (John Heard), an ambitious executive at the toy company, sees Josh as a shrewd and dangerous rival. "That man is a killer," says Paul. "He's trying to exterminate me." Paul's

jealousy is further inflamed when his girlfriend, Susan (Elizabeth Perkins), a voracious career woman, sees her sexual sights on the unwitting Josh. His refusal of spending a night together is a "sleep over" in double bunk, with him on top. When he tells her he is a child, she berates him for cultivating a Peter Pan complex.

The movie is infused with a soft-edged smugness, but there is considerable cunning in its design. *Big* covers all the bases, growing pains, motherly love, sexual awakening, corporate survival, and life crises and nostalgia for childhood. It takes satirical shots at the immaturity of office politics and the runaway sophistication of the toy industry. It also serves as a moral fable about the dangers of growing up too fast and about the necessity of play.

And as a player, Hanks meets his challenge admirably, even if his character sometimes seems too naive for a 1980s 12-year-old. Using subtle physical comedy, he takes care not to overplay the part. His face seems slack and rubbery, as if the personality were still in an embryonic stage, wondering which way to grow.

Big begins mildly as a concept. The story is predictable and, safely padded with sentiment, as strong and secure as a Fisher-Price toy. But it works inside the surreal moment, a message with heart, soul and wit. Sensitive to the director's touch, Hanks and Loggia perform an impressive dance on a giant piano keyboard that defies description. It is one of the most unusual dance routines on film since Gene Kelly hypnotized through the puddles in *Singin' in the Rain*.

Hollywood is constantly inventing new magic tricks to accelerate or reverse the process of growing up. As with *Back to the Future* (1985) and *Peggy Sue Got Married* (1986), *Big*'s light-speed voyage across the generation gap is a return trip, bringing the transitory back home safely. But it is one worth making. For once, Hollywood magic lives up to its hype. *Big* is a one-of-a-kind movie, entertainment for all ages that leaves the audience walking out feeling happier—and younger—than when it walked in.

—ERIN D. JOHNSON



Cast of *His Dark, Pensive, Scaphin in Shew* (right): a philosophical sailor and an ardently pointed love torso

THEATRE

The midsummer fantasies of two towns

For many theatregoers, the Ontario towns of Stratford and Niagara-on-the-Lake reflect the spirit of the great dramas they host each summer. Stratford is a solid, working community where both the seriousness and grandeur of the world classics staged by the Stratford Festival seem schooled in the imposing Victorian mansions that line its more prosperous streets. By contrast, the village of Niagara-on-the-Lake, home to the Shaw Festival, is famed for its prettiness. Its picturesque main street, lined with cafes and specialty shops, is an attraction in itself—part of the lighter, gayer atmosphere generated by the Shaw's offerings of light comedies and middleweight dramas.

Yet for all their differences, the festivals share one important quality: they are both extremely successful. Last year, Stratford's 13 productions attracted audiences of 442,958 and took in \$9.1 million at the box office. These figures not only confirmed its status as the largest annual theatre festival in North America, but contributed to a financial picture that has been steadily improving since a 1984 deficit. Meanwhile, the Shaw's 11 plays drew 385,000 and received \$5.5 million. Both festivals have achieved a state of prosperous maturity—and all of its attendant challenges. Some observers now question whether the daring and creativity that shaped

Shaw and Stratford will continue or be lost. And a look at their new seasons suggests a solid, rather conservative stewardship is guiding both festivals.

As usual, the Shaw Festival is highlighting plays by its namesake, George Bernard Shaw. Currently running is his popular 1909 comedy of manners, *You Never Can Tell*. Directed by Christopher Newton, the play concerns a feminist writer, Mrs. Glendon (Barbara Gordon), who has done her best to raise her three children free of all notions of romantic love. The cast does a superb job

with the complications that result, handling the Glendons' story with the lovely intelligence and English accents that have become its hallmark.

For the most part, the Shaw ensemble's acting style is also ideally suited to the other part of the festival's mandate: presenting plays by Shaw's contemporaries. One of the most famous was J. M. Barrie, whose immortal parable of childhood, *Peter Pan*, was the hit of last year's festival. It is back again this year, with its magical theatrical effects and its comically endearing spectacle

of adults impersonating children. Another attraction is the rarely seen *Dangerous Corner*, a 1935 psychological melodrama by J. B. Priestley that could well prove the surprise of the summer. And for musical fans there is Vincent Youmans and Herbert Packer's spunky 1937 musical, *Hit the Deck*, featuring some seductive acting and singing by Beth Anne Cole as Lookee, the coffee shop owner who falls in love with a philosophical sailor.

But the Shaw's string of winners runs out alongside with its ambitious stage version of Les Frères 1892 novel, *War and Peace*. Written in 1869 and updated to include references to the nuclear age, it is offered as a serious anti-war statement. But the actors who are so at home with the epic storytelling of Shaw are completely at sea with the heavier emotional demands of *War and Peace*, and they sink rapidly into silliness.

They may have better luck on the stage, offered by several works opening later in the season. Harley Granville-Barker's drawing-room drama of family morals, *The Loyal Subject*, and Mase Hunt and George S. Kaufman's raucous 1930 comedy about the American oil-refining industry, *Over the Top*. Also coming up are two plays by Shaw his pre-Second World War political dramas, *Geogina*, and his light soap about Shakespeare, *The Devil's Lane*. Of the former

The Stratford Festival, meanwhile, is

offering its usual parade of works by Shakespeare—who is not only the greatest playwright in the language but also the one whose works are the hardest to do well. The festival can nearly always be counted on to provide a lavish cos-

metological and emotional potential. He is better by far in the raising of the storm—the gem of the current season.

The principal actor in *Antony and Cleopatra* is the role of Helena, the young woman who is deserted by her husband on her wedding night, Lucy Peacock spurs her performance with muzzled posing. But Peacock is simply delighted in the role of Eliza Doolittle, the Cockney flower girl in one of the season's lighter offerings, the musical *My Fair Lady*.

Other Shakespearean productions at Stratford include *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and, from the Young Company, *Twelfth Night* and *King Lear*. Also worth a look is a stately version of *Macbeth* in the Cathedral, part 7. S. Klotz's tale of the death of archbishop Thomas Becket. Those who prefer lighter entertainment can consider *The Three Musketeers* and the stylish musical about the whore with the heart of gold, *Jenna La Dancer*. All in all, Stratford and Shaw offer their usual rich selections if few of them break new ground, there is still much that is worth the trip to the small-town giants of summer theatre.

—JOHN REMBORE

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Secret Agenda*, Ludlum (A)
- 2 *Brave*, Heller (A)
- 3 *The Tommyknockers*, King (B)
- 4 2061, Oldroyd, Turner, Clarke (B)
- 5 *The Last Precious*, Freeman (B)
- 6 *King of the Marquis*, Eldridge (B)
- 7 *Kalidoss*, Stet (C)
- 8 *The Book of David*, Sandok, Wyle (C)
- 9 *Rock Star*, Collins (C)
- 10 *Treasure*, Custer (C)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Travels: The Art of the Deal*, Trump (A)
- 2 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (B)
- 3 *Elizabeth: The Queen*, Taylor (B)
- 4 *Macmillan*, Jackson (C)
- 5 *Thriving on Chaos*, Peters (C)
- 6 *Time Flies*, Coffey (C)
- 7 *Cassius of the Wilderness*, Newman (C)
- 8 *XV Olympic Winter Games*, Robertson and Johnson (C)
- 9 *Head in the Fog*, Auld, Macneil and Whelan (C)
- 10 *Canadian Living Cookbook*, Thompson (C)

(A) Positive best seller

—Compiled by Sandra McGee

Miracles and intrigue

Truly memorable nights of theatre are almost as rare as eclipses of the sun. But the miracle has occurred at this year's Stratford Festival. Its version of Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, directed by Richard Nicolette, captures a spirit of outrageous fun that has been absent from Stratford for far too long. Nicolette has set the comedy of Kate (Goldie Semakia) a woman too wild to tame in 1990s Italy. The way she exuberantly addresses her, Petruchio (Colin Firth), sports

sunglasses and rides a white motor scooter instead of a horse. And Italian accents and mannerisms—including extended middle fingers—abound. It is an Italy brimming with vitality, as vibrant as the fire in Kate's eyes.

The Taming of the Shrew frequently evades difficulties for modern audiences, who naturally recoil at the notion of a play's hero breaking his heroine's will by forbidding her to eat or sleep. But Firth brings an underlying tenderness to Petruchio's roughness, and it soon becomes clear that he is deferring Kate from the prison of his own fear. Simple, too, is magnificent, making her final speech—on which the prison widely depends—with dignity and subtle irony. The erotically

potent love tangle of these two gifted actors, backed by the superb ensemble of the entire cast, makes Stratford's *Shrew* nothing less than a triumph.

At the *Dangerous Corner*, J. B. Priestley's Shaw Festival, directed by Tony van Bridge—asks if chance or character is the main influence in shaping people's lives. The cast, mostly from the 1930s drama, are upper-middle-class English men and women are spending a quiet social evening together. Bound to each other by either friendship or marriage, they are also all associated with a family publishing firm, headed by Robert Cyprian (Peter Hatz). Everything goes smoothly until an innocent

remask about the recent suicide of Robert's brother leads everyone into a labyrinth of bewildering revelations. By the last act, two marriages, several friendships and the publishing company have come crashing down.

The road is hell in *Dangerous Corner* is actually paved with wit and laughter. Indeed, the play is an ideal vehicle for the Shaw ensemble, giving them roles for comic timing. And it allows for the members to make brief but illuminating forays into the chaos below the surface. Although *Dangerous Corner* is not a great drama, the cast's expert cohesion is sufficient cause for celebration.

—JOHN REMBORE



Photo: G. G. G.

Trouble on the waterfront

By Allan Fotheringham

Well, the film industry is still in good shape, we see. It's amazing what hoopery can be peddled with a straight face if it is packaged properly and presented in audiovisual fashion. We speak here of Vancouver, where the film industry boys were out again last week, announcing a supposed \$1-billion plan that would black over more of the view of the most spectacular city in the country. The time the perpetrator is that foreign, high-rise complex, the CNE, which still owns the most valuable land in most western Canadian cities.

The dear old CNE, the stingiest gang of robber barons we've ever had, now can't resist just Canada Pacific, is trying to clean up its image. It has hidden all its massive laid holdings under something called Marathon Realty, and it was Marathon that ruled out the backs and even artists for the fancy announcements on the Pacific Coast. Newspapers, for some strange reason, always fall for the film industry and print lavish spreads of all the lush and colorized architectural sketches that will never translate into real life. For my site, I once used to be the main picture editor of a paper, and over the years I have seen (and printed) so many beguiling plans to redo Vancouver harbor that I could paper the bathrooms with them, with enough left over for the garage.

As if Vancouver had suddenly discovered glitz—and under the streets (British Columbia is still in a recession), the Marathon hold-poker come within weeks of the announcement that Hong Kong billionaire Li Ka-shing was going to plant a \$3-billion development on Vancouver water. Li Ka-shing (known locally as Li Coob-in) is the guy who grabbed up all the Expo lands that Premier Bill Vander Zant was trying to steer to a rich business friend. There is now so much Hong Kong money—fleeing the 1997 deadline when Britain must hand the colony over to Chi-

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na-pouring into Vancouver that the city is now referred to as Vancouver.

The story goes back to Confederation, when the CNE was given huge land grants in return for building a rail line to Vancouver on the Pacific. After stopping at Port Moody at the first sign of the waters of Burrard Inlet, CNE officials later decided that a more propitious port would be built at the settlement of Gastown, at the opening of the inlet. Full-fledged marshallers then decided to bribe the CNE to do something it planned to do on its own anyway, offering up all the waterfront land in what



is new Vancouver harbor, plus all the rich residential land that is now Skagway Heights.

The ugly rail lines have defaced the waterfront for a century, and downtown Vancouver had to build behind them so as to get a view of Stanley Park, the sea and the mountains in the most magnificently sighted city in the world. Marathon says its \$1-billion development that would wipe out the rail lines would "open the harbor to the public." What it means, of course, is that it would shut off the harbor to the public view, with clusters of glass towers of hotels and Gaudin-Holm condo civil dwellings.

Anyone in Toronto will recognize the promise. A grand Ottawa pledge for a lakeside park at Harbourfront has turned into a jacket fence of towers at the water's edge. San Francisco knows all about it. So outraged did the public become at the clogging of the waterfront that there still sits today a huge freeway that stops in midair—killed by

a city that finally rose up against the developers. Ottawa, when it built its rail-topped Canada Place for Expo, along with the Tokyo-owned Pan Pacific Hotel, simply blocked off from another main thoroughfare the stunning view of water and mountains that is the essence of the city.

This new plan comes from the malice of the CNE empire, which got everything from Canada and gives very little back. There is one thing you can say about the grasping tycoons of the United States: once they have made their heads, the old gulls never move them to hand some of it back. The Carnegies and the Rockefellers and the Fords set up foundations and libraries and museums and spread the wealth around. The CNE, given the richest land in the country, turned into a giant-faced head of jackals.

No grand foundation or savings art gallery bears its name. It's still roundly hated as the Parasites and quietly resented in British Columbia. It was so parsimonious in providing airplanes and slow to make up to reality that its air arm—Canadian Pacific—was suddenly swallowed by little P&C of Calgary. And it now attempts to use every back it can get out of all that real estate property it received courtesy of the Canadian taxpayer.

As a man of modest profiting abilities, I can predict one thing with great certainty. Nothing resembling the multi-lateral sketches and paper-maze models will be on the Vancouver shores 80 years from now. As usual, Marathon held its grand press conference before being granted any zoning or building permits from city authorities. It's the old Marathon trick: announce a false finality and hope public opinion will fight off those pesky people called city planning departments and guardians of the environment. Having been given the waterfront in the first place, they still think they own not only it but all the views of it.

Nothing much has changed since Confederation. The CNE was a bully then, and its land-rich offshoot is a bully now.



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